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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

* * * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

For compensation of Commissioner of agriculture, three thousand dollars; chief clerk two thousand dollars; entomologist, two thousand dollars; chemist two thousand dollars; superintendent of experimental gardens and grounds two thousand dollars; statistician, two thousand dollars, disbursing clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; superintendent of said room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; librarian one thousand eight hundred dollars; botanist, one thousand four hundred dollars; three clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, six clerks of class two, seven clerks of class one; engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of garden and grounds, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of seed room, one thousand two hundred dollars; three copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; two attendants in museum at one thousand dollars each; chief messenger, eight hundred and fifty dollars; two assistant messengers at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one carpenter, at nine hundred and sixty dollars; three watchmen at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; and eight laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each—seventy thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

For collecting statistics and compiling and writing matter, for monthly, annual, and special reports, fifteen thousand dollars.

For purchase and distribution of new and valuable seeds, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For expense of putting up the same, for labor, bagging, paper, twine, gum and other necessary materials five thousand dollars,

For labor on the experimental garden, and for flower pots, repairs to; green-house and heating apparatus, gravel for walks, and purchase of new plants, and seeds for the same, ten thousand dollars.

For Stationery, two thousand dollars,

For freight and charges one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fuel, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For lights, five hundred dollars.

For repairs of building, furniture, fences, and water, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For keep of horses, fifteen hundred dollars.

For new furniture, one thousand dollars.

For cases for the department museum, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For collecting and modelling specimens of fruit, one thousand dollars.

For cases for the library, one thousand dollars.

For foreign and domestic agricultural and scientific periodical, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For completing valuable sets of the same, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For current publication and works of reference, five hundred dollars.

For collections for the herbarium, one thousand dollars.

For chemicals and incidentals in analysis, furnaces, fine chemical apparatus, microscope and Dabasque saccharometer, for laboratory, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For philosophical apparatus, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For collection of minerals and ores, one hundred dollars.

For incidental and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

For paper, twine, gum, and necessary materials for folding room, five hundred dollars.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Postmaster General, eight thousand dollars; three assistant postmasters general at three thousand five hundred dollars each; superintendent of money order system, three thousand dollars; superintendent of foreign mails, three thousand dollars; chief of division of dead-letter office; three clerks at two thousand dollars each, additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; one messenger at eight hundred and forty dollars, and four assistants at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; twenty-five clerks in dead-letter office, at eight hundred dollars each—making in all three hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

For stationery nine thousand dollars, for fuel for the General Post Office building, including the Auditor's Office, seven thousand four hundred dollars, for gas four thousand dollars; for plumbing and gas fixtures three thousand dollars; for telegraphing, three thousand dollars; for painting one thousand five hundred dollars; for furniture three thousand five hundred dollars; for livery seven hundred and fifty dollars; for hardware $800; for engineer $1600; for assistant engineer $1000; for fireman and blacksmith $900; for two firemen $1200; for six laborers $4320; for one watchman $720; for one carpenter $1252; for three assistant messengers $720 each, for two female laborers $960; for one female laborer, at $240; for contingent expenses $3500. And the auditor of the treasury for the Post-Office Department is hereby authorized to charge to the appropriation for mail transportation the salary and per diem of the assistant superintendents of the postal railway service; to the appropriation for the money order bureau the salary and per diem of the special agent detailed for that service; this provision to apply to the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30 eighteen hundred and seventy, as well as to subsequent appropriations for the postal service.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, $8000; chief clerk, five clerks of class four; for additional to one clerk of class four, as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; for six clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, eight clerks of class one, one messenger; three assistant messenger, at $720 each; one laborer —$18,520

For contingent expenses, $7500.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

For three clerks of class four, nine clerks of class three, twenty-seven clerks of class two, twenty-six clerks of class one, and two messengers, $90,180.

For contingent expenses, $15,000.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GEN'L.

For four clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, twenty clerks of class two, seventy-five clerks of class one; thirty copyists at $900 each; superintendent of the building, two hundred dollars; one messenger, two assistant messengers and six laborers—$171,760.

For contingent expenses, $5,000.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER GENERAL.

For chief clerk, four clerks of class four, one clerk of class three, twenty clerks of class two twenty-five clerks of class one, and two messengers, $74,680.

Contingent expenses, $5000.

OFFICE THE COMMISARY GENERAL.

For one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, eight clerks of class two, fifteen clerks of class one, one messenger, and two laborers, thirty-four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars. For contingent expenses, viz: office rent, repairs, and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

For one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, eight clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer seventeen thousand three hundred and sixty dollars For contingent expenses, including of the Surgeon General's Office and Army Medical Museum, eight thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

For four clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, four clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer twenty-five thousand five hundred and sixty dollars. For contingent expenses, viz: for stationery, office furniture, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, including two daily Washington newspapers, three thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

For chief clerk, three clerks of class four two clerks of class three, four clerks clerks of class two, six clerks of class one, and one messenger, twenty-two thousand two hundred dollars. For contingent expenses, viz: stationery, one thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

For one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, one clerk of class one, four thousand six hundred dollars. For contingent expenses, five hundred dollars.

SIGNAL OFFICE.

For two clerks of class two, two thousand eight hundred dollars

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

For one clerk of class three sixteen hundred dollars.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

For one clerk of class four, eighteen hundred dollars.

For compensation of superintendent of the building occupied by the War Department, (two hundred and fifty dollars,) four watchmen and two laborers, four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars. For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items for the said building, ten thousand dollars.

For superintendent of the building occupied by the Paymaster General, (two hundred and fifty dollars,) and for watchmen and two laborers, five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

For rent of building, and fuel and contingencies, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For superintendent of building corner of Seventeenth and F street, (two hundred and fifty dollars,) and four watchmen and two laborers, four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

For contingent expenses, viz: Fuel, engineer and fireman, matting and oil cloth, gas, whitewashing, repairs, and other incidental expenses of said building, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Navy, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation of the solicitor and naval judge advocate general, three thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk of the Navy Department, at two thousand two hundred dollars; additional to chief clerk, three hundred dollars, to continue while there is no assistant secretary and no longer; one disbursing clerk, at two thousand dollars; three clerks of the fourth, class, four clerks of the third class, two clerks of the second class, three clerks of the first class, two messengers at eight hundred and forty dollars each, and one laborer, twenty-seven thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationery, labor, newspapers, and miscellaneous items, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, civil engineer, chief clerk of class two, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, and one laborer, nineteen thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, plans drawings, labor, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

For chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, chief clerk, one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, two clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer, fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For chief of Bureau of navigation, chief clerk, one clerk of class three, one clerk of class two, one messenger, and one laborer, nine thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

For chief of Bureau of Ordnance, chief clerk, draughtsman, one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer, thirteen thousand and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

For chief of Bureau of Construction and Repairs, chief clerk, draughtsman, one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer, sixteen thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

For chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering, chief clerk, draughtsman, one clerk of class two, one assistant draughtsman, one messenger, and one laborer, eleven thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

For chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, chief clerk, one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, three clerks of class one, two clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer, eighteen thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items eight hundred dollars.

For chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, one messenger, and one laborer, eight thousand four hundred and sixty dollars,

For stationery and miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

For five watchmen and two laborers for the building occupied by the Navy department, five thousand and forty dollars.

For incidental labor, fuel lights, and miscellaneous items for said building, six thousand dollars.

JUDICIARY.

Office of the Attorney General—For salaries of the Attorney General, two assistants attorney general, law clerk, chief clerk, four clerks of class four, two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, thirty-four thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For one clerk, two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of above office, viz: For fuel, labor, furniture, stationery, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of law and other necessary books for the office, one thousand dollars.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the Chief of Justice and nine associate or retired justices, sixty thousand five hundred dollars.

For nine circuit judges to reside in circuit, forty-five thousand dollars.

For travelling expenses of the judge assigned to the tenth circuit for attending session of the Supreme Court of the United States, one thousand dollars.

For salary of the reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the marshal of the Supreme Court, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the district judges of the United States, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the chief justice of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and judge of the orphans' court nineteen thousand dollars.

For salary of the jail in the District of columbia, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the district attorneys of the United States, eighteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the district marshals of the United States, eleven thousand three hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the heads of the several departments are hereby authorized to appoint female clerks, who may be found to be competent and worthy, to any of the grades of clerkships known to the law, in the respective departments, with the compensation belonging to the class to which they may be appointed, but the number of first, second, third, and fourth class clerks shall not be increased by this section.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of all messengers, assistant messengers, laborers, and watchmen (whether by day or night) provided for in this act, unless otherwise specifically stated, shall be as follows: For messengers, eight hundred and forty dollars per annum; for assistant messengers seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum; for laborers and watchmen, seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum; and after the passage of this act no moneys herein or otherwise appropriated, or that may be hereafter appropriated, for contingent, incidental, or miscellaneous purposes, shall be expended or paid for official or clerical compensation; and it shall be the duty of the accounting officers to reject and disallow all such [illegible]

SEC. 4. [illegible]

and resolutions of either House of Congress, granting extra compensation or pay, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, to take effect on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, and that the appropriations made by the following parts of acts and resolutions be, and the same are hereby, repealed, to take effect from and after June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one viz:

Section five of the act of June twenty-six, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, being an appropriation for the salaries of special examiners of drugs, medicines, chemicals, and so forth. And said salaries shall, from and after June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, be paid from the appropriation for collecting the revenue from customs.

Section four of the act of July twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, being an appropriation for the pay and expenses of the commissioners under the treaty between the united States and the republic of Venezuela.

Section two of the act of June twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, being an appropriation for the pay and expenses of the commission under the treaty between the United States and her Britanic Majesty for the settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies.

Section three of the act of April seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, being an appropriation for the pay, expenses, and advances on account of the commission unde the treaty of the United States and the republic of Mexico.

Section thirteen of the act of July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six being an appropriation for sallaries and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Statistics.

Sections one and seven of the act of March three eighteen hundred and forty-nine, being an appropriation to pay for horses, mules, and so forth, lost or destroyed while in the military service.

Section one of the act of July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, being an appropriation for re unding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers during the late rebellion.

And hereafter it shall be the duty of the proper department to submit estimates for the expenses and expenditures under these several heads, in the usual manner; and the appropriations of the amounts received from transfer drafts to the account of contingent expenses of the independent treasury, and of the amounts received from fines, penalties, and forfeitures to the account for expenses of United States courts, shall cease from and after June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all balances of appropriations contained in the annual appropriation bills and made specifically for the service of any fiscal year, and remaining unexpended at the expiration of such fiscal year shall only be applied to the payment of expenses properly incurred during that year, or to the fulfilment of contracts properly made within that year; and such balances not needed for the same purposes shall be carried to the surplus fund: Provided, That this section shall not apply to appropriations known as permanent or indefinite appropriations.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That all balances of appropriations which shall have remained on the books of the treasury, without being drawn against in the settlement of accounts for two years from the date of the last appropriation made by law, shall be reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Auditor of the Treasury whose duty it is to settle accounts thereunder, and the Auditor shall examine the books of his office, and certify to the Secretary whether such balances will be required in the settlement of any accounts pending in his office; and if it shall appear that such balances will not be required for this purpose, then the Secretary may include such balances in his warrant, whether the head of the proper department shall have certified that it may be carried into the general treasury or not. But no appropriation for the payment of the interest or principal of the public debt, or to which Congress may have given a longer duration of law, shall be thus treated.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any department of the government to expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year or to involve the government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That section five of an act approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one," shall be construed to have authorized the naval officers and surveyors therein mentioned to receive the maximum compensation of five thousand dollars and four thousand five hundred dollars respectively, as therein named out of any and all fees and emoluments by them received.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorized to organize and send out one or more expeditions toward the North Pole, and to appoint such person or persons as he may deem most fitted to the command thereof; to detail any officer of the public service to take part in the same, and to use any public vessel that may be suitable for the purpose; the scientific operations of the expeditions to be prescribed in accordance with the advice of the National Academy of Sciences; and that the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or such part thereof as may be necessary, be hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President.

Approved, July 12, 1870.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

DECEMBER 3 .....1870.

THEY "HAVE BEEN."

In our address to the people of Arizona, at the opening of the late election campaign, we stated that the public affairs of this Territory are "controlled by a mob of political beggars without brains, education, or cultivation." McCormick, previous to his departure, "reviewed" this address, on behalf of Mr. Wasson, and the above quotation thereform having proven particularly distasteful because of its truth, elicited the following:

As a class, the federal officers of Arizona have been men of high character and ability, d not men lacking success at the East, but men successful there in all their undertakings, and at this time we point to the entire list with especial pride.

How strange it is that they did not succeed in carrying with them to Arizona a few of the good qualities which distinguished them at home! How strange that at their arrival in Arizona they should commence a system of repudiation and continue the same until not a single vestige of the noble qualifications, which we are assured they possessed, should remain! Science, alone, may happen to explain the nature of that climaticinfluence—for such it must be—peculiar to Arizona, which has power to convert the noblest work of God—an honest man—into an unscrapulous falsifier and thief, which casts an impenetrable mist of ignorance around the enlightened mind.

We regret the appearance in our midst of an article claiming for those men "character and ability;" not only from the fact that it is a statement which the very men whom it flatters, as well as all others, know to be false and foolish, but because it calls upon us to individualize and criticise men whose dishonesty, and ignorance are quite sufficient to render them contemptible in any station of life, and therefore a disgrace and a dishonor to the positions in which fraud and political fanaticism have placed them; and we might with full propriety carry this view yet further, and mention the outrage practised upon honest intelligent people from the same source. Thus it will be seen, that to expose the "federal officers" in detail, is to hold forth our Territory to the jeers of all those which are favored with honest, intelligent representatio. But as we are called upon to make the sacrifice, we will just take a "passing glance" at the officials:

The prince of the carpet-bag train, R. C. McCormick, has been, in Arizona, a self-asserted democrat, next a man without any political bias, and now we find him a black republican He has admirably adapted himself to the times—furnishing an excellent instance of a politician of the period. He sold himself to the members of the Fourth Legislature from Pima county *for a consideration*, thereby bringing *about the removal of the capital*. His previous career at Prescott, while Secretary of the Territory, in procuring provisions from the quarter-master's department by a subterfuge, and retailing the same to miners and others at a profit of two hundred per cent, is well remembered; these are facts which need but to be mentioned to show the "character" of the man, who, we are assured, left the east an honest, upright member of the "Young Men's Christian Association;" they are facts too which no one will question, for the reason that the acts enumerated first rendered Richard notorious in Arizona.

Now, for the man of "ability": We presume that Governors Bashford and Safford make up this list. Hon. B. is a first class intriguer—no better, perhaps, between San Francisco and Santa Fe—yet this oily gentleman sometimes meets with men who understand him. He could not, for instance, a couple of months ago, find an *honest* suit for the political corporation of McCormick, (the man who n. while he detests, he supports for policy's sake,) upon which the willing inspector could not discover a black filthy stain. Divest him of his pleasing address, the secret of his success in the field or intrigue, and you divest a butterfly of its wings—neither energy nor ability remains to again poise him in the atmosphere of politics or that of speculation; and figuratively speaking he falls to the earth a helpless, repulsive mass. Thus it will be seen that his ability consists in his duplicity. He, too, was at one time a democrat in Arizona, and made a speech in which he asserted the same; but then he was running for Congress; and a man, you know, will become almost anything under such a circumstance.

The other man of "ability" is the "Little Governor." Well, we would willingly have passed him over; but he permitted his man-of-all-work to tempt us by the publication of the above extract; so we will even question his ability: In what does it consist? In education? No! Yet had he possessed sufficient modesty to cause him to keep his mouth sealed at public meetings, it might never have become so generally known that he lacks even an ordinary, common-school education! When was the ability which we are told he possessed evinced, and how? Never, at any time. Four years ago his efforts to sell "wild-cat" mining claims, in New York, were unsuccessful; and he was obliged to leave the broker busines because he lacked *ability* to make it pay. In Arizona his greatest ability was manifested on election day at Prescott, in the readiness with which he defaced democratic tickets by scratching out the name "P. R. Brady" and inserting "Richard C. McCormick," hoping thereby to obtain through artifice the vote which he failed to buy—nice business for a Governor!

But we cannot afford more space to this subject at present, and will leave our readers to find "brains, education or cultivation" in these men, if they can; we can't find either. It will be observed that we have ignored Wasson in the general review; we did so because he is not responsible to the public, but snaps and barks in whatever direction his keepers point him.

FINAL ORGANIZATION OF THE S. P. R. R. Co.

The corporators elected by the State of Texas to organize the Southern Pacific Railway Company met at New York on the 1st. of November and elected the establishment of a final organization, with Marshall O. Roberts of New York as President. The nomination for President was first tendered to Gen Fremont who declined the proffered honor and said he felt it a duty and a pleasure to ask them to name the position of permanent president of the Southern Trans-continental Railway Company, General Marshall O. Roberts; he possessed the confidence of the whole country, especially of the financial world, and judging from his commercial success in the past he felt sure under his auspices this great enterprise must become a wonderful success in the future. General Fremont then put the question upon the nomination of Marshall O. Roberts as President of the new company, and he was elected amid great applause.

Mr. Roberts took the chair and pledged himself to stand by the enterprise to the last. One of the dreams of his life had been to bring the North and South together in friendship and in peace, and he believed that the Trans-continental railroad was one of the surest means to that great end.

It now remains to be seen whether the project will be more successful that Fremont no longer aspires to the leadership. The discretion of course which he has pursued as shown here should obtain for him in the minds of all fair men, a thorough acknowledgment as a staunch supporter of the project

At New Orleans, on the 12th ult., despatches were received from Donaldsonville to the effect that an armed mob of negroes to the number of 500 held possession of the place. Judge Laws and the Mayor, Mr. Schenberg are reported killed. The whites who could not escape were arrested and imprisoned, and the rioters threaten to burn the the town and hang several citizens. This was the condition of affairs on the night of the 12th, and next morning found the city in flames and many of its white inhabitants lying mudered on the streets A call has been made upon the people of New Orleans to come to the rescue.

The honorable part taken by our Prescott contemporary, the *Miner*, in the late election campaign has obtained for it a largely increased circulation in Southern Arizona. We entirely agree with the Los Angeles *News*, which says of the Miner: "It is a marvel among frontier journals."

THE LATEST OUTRAGE,

Since it commenced, (with its birth,) its career of slander and falsehood, somewhat more than a month ago, we have given the *Citizen* and its boorish editor a pretty thorough ventilation, and although we have been to a very considerable extent successful in giving a reactionary impetus to its flings of slander, yet much remains for us to accomplish before either shall be rendered pure or ever presentable. The former of these public misances appeared again last Saturday actually freighted with ruffianly abuse of several of the most highly respectable citizens of Tucson. Under the name of a "public journal" this contemptible production makes a personal cause against men whose high social training has rendered it imposible for them to regard its crude editor otherwise than with a feeling of contempt.

The latter misance, the crank by which Gov. Safford and the departed carpet-bagger work the machine, has been guilty of a very serious offense, and yet we will venture to predict that it will be overlooked. If there is law in Arizona to punish offenders we shall expect to see it impartially administered; therefore let him, Wasson, who has outraged this community by drawing pistols upon a man, without any cause whatever, have a fair examination.

Fail to do this and you proclaim that law does not exist *for* the people of Arizona—*only for the chosen thereof*

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The War.

(By Tel. to the S. F. Bulletin.)

Berlin, Nov. 24.—The Parliament of North Germany was opened yesterday by a speech in which he counsels the union of all the German States and thanks the nation for its courage and constancy in defeating the French who attempted to invade Germany.

Versailles, Nov. 24.—Treaty uniting Bavaria with Northern Confederation was signed last night.

A London dispatch says the Government has issued orders for all men belonging to the naval steam reserve to immediately join their vessels. The greatest activity prevails. Admiralty orders are constantly being issued for concentration of men at the dock-yards.

The premier minister says the formation of a war ministry is certain.

Florence 24.—General Menotz will soon leave for Paris as Ambassador to Vienna.

No answer has been yet returned by the Russian Government to Russell's circular.

London, Nov. 24.—The Germans deny any truth to the statement telegraphed from Geneva that French prisoners refused the consolation of their religion. Wherever they are quartered in sufficient numbers, they are attended by Catholic clergymen.

The bombardment at Thionville last night was furious. Part of the town is in flames. Villages in the vicinity have been burned.

London, 25th.—The feeling in financial circles at this hour may fairly be called panicky. No doubt that the Russian Government is very firm in her demands.

Tours, Nov. 23th.—Heavy cannonading was heard at Orleans all day yesterday, in the direction of Arthency, where an important engagement doubtless occurred.

It is reported that the engagement was favorable to the French, but nothing official has been received.

The Prussians are expected to be near.

A despatch from Versailles via Berlin today says the forts about Paris are entirely silent for the past three days. The weather continues bad for military purposes.

The formal surrendered of Thionville occurred this morning. The town has been bombarding since Tuesday.

The Duke Mecklinger is urging the immediate advance of the French army of the Loir.

Skirmishes have already occurred between the outposts at newville and Mesicure, in the department of the Loire.

The Mobiles from Amiens have been repulsed by the Prussians. The flight of the French was very disorderly.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24.—The Museum and Menagerie on Ninth and Arch streets took fire during a performance this P. M. The audience rushed into the street in a panic. No one injured. The fire was extinguished with small loss.

At a review, a colored Company was assaulted by a mob. The soldiers stabbed an assailants with a bayonet, inflicting a severe wound. On their return they were again attacked and a colored man shot twice and believed to be fatally injured.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

STAGE COMPANY

THE undersigned are running a 4-horse Passenger Coach from Tucson. By way of the Burro Silver Mines to La Mesilla, New Mexico—Connecting at La Mesilla with coaches for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern States.

Particular attention paid to Express Matter and comfort of passengers.

DAVIS & COSGROV
Proprietors,

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

DECEMBER 3 .....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

WASSON AS A "SHOOTIST" :—The Rev. J. A Wasson, pastor of the McCormick-Safford congregation, had an adventure on Monday. While standing in front of the store of E. N. Fish, he observed approaching him at his usual gait, the man he had so basely slandered through the columns of the sheet over which he presides—the veritable M. B. Duffield. Not daring to withstand the scrutiny of him that he had made it a point to villify—and he had but scrutiny to fear, as Maj. Duffield is under bonds in the sum of $5,000 to keep the peace—the brave(?) Wasson who has blown so lustily through the Citizen's columns, *ran* into the store and retreated to a point at the extreme end of the counter—pale as an egg-shell and rattling off a lively "bone solo" with his uncontrollable jaws. But, horror and perdition!! He is *lost!* dismembered!! scalped!!! Major Duffield's business led him to the store of Mr. Fish; and upon passing within the door the first object that met his view was the unfortunate, holy man, glaring at him from his corner.

"Ha-lo! I think I saw you before," exclaimed the Major, advancing toward W., with an hideous smile *daying* on his countenance.

"An-d-I know-w you-u exclaimed the holy man, thrusting a hand in either pocket of his coat and drawing forth a brace of Deringer pistols—while his countenance plainly said: "Now D., for mercy's sake become scared or I shall surely faint!" Duffield, however, did not become scared, but walked boldly up to the pistols, (there being nothing left which would justify us, in stating that he approached the *man*) remarking: "*You* draw pistols; you are a contemptible coward and have not courage to shoot, etc. etc., During these remarks the "bone solo" continued; "Doc" as fairly shook from terror, and the spectators say that, so completely was his demoralization effected, had sufficient strength been left him to discharge his weapons, the bullets were as liable to demolish a harmless mirror, a bale of merchandise, or the head of the "shootist" as to have [illegible] victim

[illegible] but if a man ever threw to any himself ous inquest it was the assessment for him to have pistols at hand and pay someone else to do his fighting

DR. J. C. HANDY, alluded to the travels at Camp Thomas recorded in our last issue, arrived from that post on Saturday—having come for the purpose of surrendering himself to the authorities and abide his hearing. On Monday he presented himself at court and produced—besides two affidavits made by parties at Camp Thomas, to the effect that deceased had expressed a determination to kill Dr. Handy—an article signed by Mr. Huey a few days previous to his death, in which he exonerates the Doctor from all censure in the matter, and requests that no proceedings be taken against him. The affair having taken place in Yavapai county, the judge merely examined the documents presented and advised the Doctor to apply at Prescott for legal extenuation.

"ALEXANDRIA SAID:—From information [illegible] Ralston City, we published in our issue of the 19th inst the following paragraph:

"A. Williamson, acting under the Surveyor General of New Mexico, is at present engaged in the work of running the Western boundary line of New Mexico; his line is seven miles East of the Lone Star mines, thus placing the said mines so many miles within the boundary of Arizona."

Under date of November 24, Mr. Williamson writes from Ralston City as follows:

"I am not engaged in running the Western boundary line of New Mexico, but in projecting the lines of Gov. surveys of public lands in New Mexico. Ralston City lies *fourteen miles East* of the 109th degree of West Longitude which forms the line between Arizona and New Mexico.

FOUND GUILTY:—The case of Anthony Dorman, an Indian, for murder in the first degree, was taken up for trial on Tuesday and continued until Wednesday evening. The jury, after brief deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty.

A RARE PRIVILEGE:—Dr. J. C. Handy possesses an enviable reputation among the Apaches, and has license to travel anywhere through their country. In coming to Tucson he brought with him from Camp Thomas two wild Apaches as guides, and in company with them and four Mexicans, took a direct route across the mountains. The Apaches regard the Doctor with a species of reverence because of his success in treating their diseases. He speaks their language quite fluently and is entrusted with full particulars regarding their laws, customs and traditions. He will return to Camp Thomas with his two Indians after a few days.

WAR AGAINST THE APACHES:—A letter to Mr. Simpson, dated Hermosillo, Sonora, Nov, 19th, brings information regarding the warlike preparations which are in progress in Sonora, under the auspices of Governor Pesquiera. He has organized a strong force and is already marching (in person) against the Apaches that infest the frontiers. Two tons of lead, for use during the campaign, have been prepared at Hermosillo.

THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION for November, comes to us enlarged to nearly the size of Harpers Weekly,

We rejoice with all others interested in the cause of Education, in these substantial evidences of interest and progress.

It is ably edited and elegantly printed. Its circulation is now, over six thousand copies. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is offered as a premium for twelve subscribers. Address, 708 & 710 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

M. Peraltos of Wickenburg, Messrs. Dickson and Wirdheimer of Prescott arrived from Florence on Tuesday. Men from Northern Arizona are a much greater novelty at Tucson than are men from California or New Mexico

AUGUSTUS BRICHTA opened his new saloon in Leopoldo's brick building, on Tuesday. The music was delightful, and the jollification generally was gay and festive.

JNO. S. ELDER

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

North Side, Court-House Plaza,

TUCSON.

THOS. F. DUFFIELD.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Office in Warner's Building

TUCSON, A. T.

Notice!

I have this day appointed D. H. STICKNEY my Lawful Agent, to attend to all business connected with the SANTA RITA SAW-MILL in my place and stead. Any contracts made by the said D. H. STICKNEY will meet with the approbation of the undersigned.

T. M. YERKES.

Aug 10, 1870. a20tf.

Notice!

All Persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a certain Promissory Note for one thousand five hundred dollars, given by me to Simon R. Chambers, dated April 7th, 1870, and payable on the first of January 1871, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud.

S. W. CHAMBERS,

Tucson May 2, 1870. tf370.

BANK OF SAN DIEGO!

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Exchange bought.

DRAFTS

On San Francisco and Eastern cities sold. Money loaned—Interest paid on time deposits. a20tf

THE CONNECTICUT

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE

Company!

OF

HARTFORD, Ct.

Assets,	$27,566,479.26
Surplus,	9,671,875 26:
Income for 1869,	8,978,751.25.
Total death claims paid	9,563,987.00.
Total surplus premiums returned to the Assured, to date,	6,785,680.00

Dividend Payable in 1870

$2,300,000!

The company is purely mutual, there being no stockholders to absorb any of its funds, its surplus belonging wholly to its members, and being equitably apportioned among them in annual dividends, or returns of surplus premiums.

In comparison with the American Life Companies, the Connecticut Mutual has conducted its business at a lower average rate of expenses; its claims by death have averaged less, in proportion than those of any other company having a sufficient extent of business to test the laws of mortality; and

Its Assets have been uniformly invested at a net rate of interest exceeding that realized by any similar institution,

ITS INVESTMENTS

ARE

SECURELY AND PROFITABLY

MADE

and contain no commuted commissions, fancy stocks, personal securities nor any

IMAGINARY OR UNREALIZED

ASSETS.

JAS. GOODWIN, President.
PRESTON Vice Pres't W. S. GILBERTH, Sec'y
E. B WATKINSON 2d Vice President
J. L. GREENE, Asst. Secretary,
E. W. BRYANT, Actuary.

D. A. BENNETT,
Agent for Ariz

NORTH AMERICAN

MUTUAL

Life Insur'nce Co.

OF

NEW YORK!

Amt. insured by policies, $21,000,000.

Value of policies or cash on hand that would be required of any company for the guarantee of that amount of insurance issued, $857,690,41.

Special Deposits,	$931,000.
General Deposits,	$100,000.
Total,	$,031,000.
Surplus,	$178,000.

D. A. BENNETT,
Agent for Arizona.

INDEPENDENT

BUTCHER SHOP.

—o—

DOSS BUILDING

South of Hodge's Saloon.

Mutton, Pork, Head-Cheese and Sausage always on hand.

HENRY GLASSMAN.

Oct. 15 tf.

KING WILLIM HOTEL!

WARNER'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET

Board per week $8,00. Single meals 50 cents.

The tables are supplied with the best of everything to be purchased in our markets, prepared by the best cook in town.

Give our accommodations a trail & we thinke we can suit every taste.

Oct. 1, '70. tf. O. REICHTENBACH.

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

—o—

MAIN STREET.

The building known as the "Hodges' House" has underwent a thorough renovation and is now open to the public under the above name. The bed rooms are airy and comfortable, and neatly furnished—having every accommodation to be found in any hotel between San Francisco and St Louis.

The Table will be found to contain the best that the country affords, prepared by the most skilful cooks in the Territory.

April 15 1870. tf

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and purest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the first quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, fine weight, as represented.

Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop'rs,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON A. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a [illegible] the best brands [illegible]

AN ACT making additional appropriations and to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sum, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Office of the Attorney General: For salary of the Solicitor General, $7,500

For additional salary of two assistant attorneys general, $2000.

For additional salary of solicitor of internal revenue, $1000.

For salary of stenographic clerk, $2000.

For three additional fourth class clerks, $5.400.

For contingent expenses, viz: For fuel, labor, and miscellaneous items, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For stationery and books, $1,000.

For additional contingent, because of the transfer to the Department of Justice of the solicitor of Internal Revenue, naval solicitor and the law office of the Department of State; for stationery and books, $1,000.

For the salaries of three commissioners appointed for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States, for one year, at $5,000 each, $15,000.

For the reasonable incidental expenses of the commission for clerk hire, stationery, and miscellaneous items, $3,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For clerks in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, $2,000, to supply an omission in the total amount for that office for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In the office of the Comptroller of the currency:

For one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two, and three clerks of class one, nine thousand eight hundred dollars.

For ventilating the attic rooms in the east wing, $13,200

For annual repairs of the Treasury building, $15,000.

For file cases, shelving for vaults, permanent counters, desks, tables, and other necessary fixtures, and for renovation of walls and floors, for the proper arrangement and preservation of the records and files of the Treasury Department, $23,825 32

For fitting, putting up, and casing old vaults, for casing and shelving, and for bookcases for records in the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, and others, fourteen thousand dollars: Provided, that no alteration shall hereafter be made, or work done upon the Treasury building, except for ordinary repairs, except upon authorization of and in accordance with specific appropriation therefor,

For fuel, lights, and water for public buildings throughout the United States, under the control of the Treasury Department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For balance due on the completion of the custom-house at Ogdensburg, New York, seven hundred and one dollars and eighty-eight cents.

For continuing the construction of the custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, in accordance with the modified plans of the supervising architect of the Treasury, as submitted in his letter of June twenty-one, eighteen hundred and seventy, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, one hundred thousand dollars: Provided, that no further sum than two hundred and ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars and forty-six cents shall be appropriated or expended by the government for the entire completion of said building and its appendages.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a parcel of ground, twenty feet by one hundred feet, adjoining and on the east side of the site of the United [States] court-house and post office building at Springfield, Illinois, three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the house of Representatives, six thousand one hundred and sixty dollars fifty cents. And that there be appropriated, the sum of seven hundred dollars each per annum, to the chief journal, assistant, disbursing, superintendent, petition, stationery, and engrossing clerks of the House; and the sum of four hundred and five dollars per annum to the librarian in charge of the hall library; and the sum of four hundred and five dollars per annum to the assistant librarian in charge of the hall library; and the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars per annum to the clerk of the committee of claims; and to the reading clerks and tally clerk, three hundred and forty dollars each, for the thirty-ninth Congress, as provided for by resolutions of the House of the first session of the said Congress.

For folding documents, including messengers, five thousand five hundred and four dollars and twenty-seven cents.

For to committees and temporary clerks, ten thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty cents.

For laborers, two thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty cents

For additional expenses of the Committee on the Ninth Census, to be added to the contingent fund of the House, two hundred and ten dollars. To Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, for services rendered to Committee on the Ninth Census, five hundred dollars.

To pay the official reporters of the Globe in each House the amount which the Comptroller of the Treasury may find severally due them for services during the sessions of the forty-first Congress, under the eighteenth section of the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes, approved July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

For ceiling with iron laths under the copper of the hall of the House of Representatives, and for additional glass panels, flues, doors, and apparatus for improving the lighting and ventilating of said hall, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol fifteen thousand dollars.

For the Senate, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, for miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, five thousand dollars.

(Continued.)

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson. — P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, &C., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of Old Rye Whiskey and the best California WINE and Brandy.

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer at wholesale and retail. We ask a call from guests and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

p12

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR STORE.

BY

J. GOLDTREE

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. R. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin.
Bourbon "	

WINES.

Port, Sherry, Angelica—best brands of cigars

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF. Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M. — LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suited to this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory to go from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage

ase who favor us with their confidence.

A. L. ZECKENDOR
Tucson, A. T. & Albuquerque, 1868

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. Allust and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY,
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

STAGE COMPANY

THE undersigned are running a 6-horse Passenger Coach from Tucson, By way of the Burro Silver Mines to La Mesilla, New Mexico—Connecting at La Mesilla with coaches for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern States.

Particular attention paid to Express Matter and comfort of passengers.

DAVIS & COSGROV
Proprietors,

PIONEER MILLS!

W. BICHARD & CO.

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.

January 23, 1872.

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS

Main Street, Adamsville.

This Pioneer Establishment keeps constantly on hand liquors and cigars.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

At A. LEVIN & CO.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS,

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.
East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69, tf.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1870. No 48

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4.00
One copy for three months..... 2,00
Single numbers, each 25
Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT making additional appropriations and to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sum, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, viz:

* * * * * *

For the payment of the necessary expenses incurred by the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment in investigating the contracts of the Navy Department for steam machinery, three hundred and fifty-eight dollars and four cents: Provided, That the appropriation of seventy eight thousand dollars for lithographing for the Patent Office, in the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby carried to the fund for lithographing and engraving for the Senate and House of Representatives.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To pay the government of Peru the sum of fifty-seven thousand and *and* forty dollars in coin, being the amount awarded to Estevan G. Montano by the joint commission at Lima Peru, February twenty-five, eighteen hundred [and] seventy, acting under the claims convention between the United States and Peru, of December four eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

To meet a deficiency in the appropriation for the legislative expenses of the Territory of Montana, ten thousand dollars,

For Printing the journal of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Montana for the second and third sessions of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, four thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy cents.

For balances in full to John P. Bruce for printing for the third session of the Montana legislature, seven hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety cents.

For a deficiency in the appropriation for the legislative expenses of the assembly of the Territory of Idaho, for rent, furniture, wood, storage, oil, and candles, printing, stationery, and incidental expenses three thousand four hundred dollars.

To pay the increased compensation of the chief justices and associate justices of the Territories of New Mexico, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado, and Dakota, under the provisions of an act approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, ten thousand dollars.

For amount due James S. Reynolds for paper, printing, and labor performed for the said legislative assembly of Idaho, two thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirteen cents.

For a deficiency in the appropriation for the legislative expenses of the Territory of New Mexico, ten thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty seven cents.

For rent of office of the surveyor general of Nevada fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For rent of office of the surveyor general of Wyoming, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Arizona, two thousand dollars; and for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For repairs of custom-house at detroit, Michigan, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

To reimburse the United States marshal of the district of South Carolina for sums paid by him in excess of the sums provided by existing statutes, for summoning jurors in obedience to a jury order issued by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, June five eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, one thousand dollars, or such part thereof as may be necessary.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay for the use and occupation by the late department of Education of a portion of the building located on the corner of G and Eighth streets in this city, from November twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, until April sixteen eighteen hundred and sixty nine, four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and seventy-eight cents.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred thousand dollars, and to meet a deficiency in the same fund for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the erection of penitentiary buildings in the Territory of Wyoming-forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: Provided, That the said sum be set apart from the proceeds of collections of internal revenue tax in that Territory, to be appropriated for said purpose only, and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

For expenses to be incurred in taking the ninth census of the United States one million dollars.

For payment of claims of loyal citizens for services rendered as United States Marshals and their assistants, as provided in act approved June twenty-four, eighteen hundred and seventy, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For deficiency in the appropriations for public buildings and grounds under the Chief Engineer of the army, ten thousand dollars.

For materials and putting up Wilson's electric gas lighter in the Senate chamber, four thousand five hundred dollars: Provided, [that] the same can be done under the control of the Architect of the Capitol Extension during the recess, and at an expense not exceeding the amount therein appropriated.

For expenses of conducting the election, on second day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty nine, in Wyoming Territory, one thousand dollars.

For assay office, New York, salaries of superintendent, assayer, melter, refiner, assayer, add clerks, and wages of workmen, thirty thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the superintendent of the building occupied by Secretary and his department from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, the allowance to be made to such superintendent, with his salary as clerk, not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum, the sum of seven hundred dollars.

For deficiency in the pay of certain employes in the agricultural department, one thousand one hundred and ten dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary: Provided, that their annual compensation is not increased thereby beyond the amount fixed by law.

For services performed in the patent office under the direction of the commissioner of Patents, from August first eighteen hundred and sixty-five to April first eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, at the rate set by law for the respective grades in which such services were performed, the sum of ten thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and forty-four cents: Provided, That the compensation thus paid shall not exceed that received by these duly enrolled as examiners during the same period.

For support of primary schools in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside the cities of washington and Georgetown, to be expended under the direction of the commissioners of primary schools, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and the president of the levy court, ten thousand dollars.

To William Fisher of San Jose, California, for supplies furnished seamen and marines of the United States Navy, who were employed with the Army during the Mexican war in conquering California, three thousand and seventy five dollars.

To compensate the widow of the late W. J. Hubbard, for the statue of Washington by him executed, said sum to be in full for all demands for said staute, two thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department are hereby authorized to credit C. N Felton, treasurer of the branch mint at San Francisco, with sixteen hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-six cents, paid to Edward Wheaton for clerical services performed in his office.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, that the secretary of the Senate he, and he hereby is, directed to pay to the First National Bank of the city of Washington the sum of sixteen hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-one cents, with interest from June three, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, in satisfaction of money advanced to defray the costs of the Joint Select Committee on Ordnance, and that the receipt of said bank shall be deemed a sufficient voucher in the settlement of the accounts of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands be, and he is hereby, directed out of the fund in said bureau for the education of freedmen, to pay to Wilberforce University, situated in Greene county Ohio, the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, and to Lincoln University, situated in Chester county, Pennsylvania, twelve thousand dollars, in aid of the objects of said institutions.

Approved, July 15, 1870.

AA ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, viz:

SUPERVISING INSPECTORS OF STEAM VESSELS.

For carrying out the provisions of the act of the thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and the acts amendatory thereof, the following sums, viz:

For salaries of fifty-nine local inspectors of steam vessels, and clerk in local offices at New York and New Orleans, fifty-six thousand three hundred dollars.

For ten supervising inspectors of steam vessels, nine at two thousand dollars each, and one at two thousand five hundred dollars, $20,500.

For special agent of the department, two thousand one hundred and ninety dollars.

For contingent expenses, viz: Travelling expenses of ten supervising inspectors, at not to exceed $800 in any one year each, $8,000.

For travelling expenses of fifty-nine local inspectors, $15,000.

For travelling expenses of the special agent of the department, $1,400.

For expenses of the meeting of the board of supervising inspectors, including travel and necessary incidental expenses and printing of manuel and report $4,000.

For stationery, furniture for offices, and repairs of same, transportation of instruments, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, $10,000.

Life-saving stations. For salaries of superintendents of the life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, $3,000.

For fifty keepers of stations, at $200 each, $10,800.

The sum of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for continuing the system of protecting human life from shipwreck as heretofore established by lifeboats and other means on the coast of Massachusetts, to be expended by the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For pay of six experienced serfmen to man each of the boats at alternate life-saving stations on the New Jersey coast, commencing at the first station from Sandy Hook, from December fifteenth to March fifteenth, to be appointed by the keepers thereof, at forty dollars per month, $10,000.

For contingent expenses of life-saving stations on the coast of the United States, ten thousand dollars.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE,

For pay of officers and pilots. $103.600.
For rations for officers and pilots, $28.479.
For pay of petty officers and crew, $380,850.
For rations for petty officers and crew, $133,561.
For fuel, $150,000.
For repairs and outfits, 150,000.
For supplies of ship chandlery, $70.000.
For travelling expenses, $10,000.

LOANS AND TREASURY NOTES.

For paper, engraving, printing, express charges, and other expenses of making and issuing the national currency, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For expenses in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting treasury notes, bonds and other securities of the United States, and other frauds upon the government, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

PUBLIC LANDS

For rent of office of surveyor general of Louisiana, fuil, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, $1,000.

For rent of office of surveyor general of Florida, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, $1 000.

For rent of office of Surveyor general of Minnesota, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, $2,200.

For rent of office of surveyor general of Dakota, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, $2,000.

For rent of office of surveyor general of Kansas, fuel, books; stationery and other incidental expenses, $2 000.

For office-rent of surveyor general of Colorado, fuel, books; stationery and incidental expenses, $2,000.

For rent of office of surveyor general of New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, 1,200.

For rent of office of surveyor general of California and Arizona, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, $1,000.

For rent of office of surveyor general of Idaho, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, $2,000.

For rent of office of surveyor general of Nevada, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, $2,000.

For rent office of surveyor general of Oregon, fuel, books, stationery; and other incidental expenses, $2,000.

For rent of office of surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, $2,000.

For rent of office of surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, $2,000.

For rent of office of surveyor general of Montana Territory, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, $3,000.

For rent of office of the surveyor general of Utah, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, $2,000

EXPENSES OF THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE FROM SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

For salaries and commissions of registers of land offices and receivers of public moneys at sixty six land offices $305,600.

For incidental expenses of the land offices, $20,000.

For salaries, commissions, and incidental expenses of two additional land offices, created by the act of May 5, eighteen hundred and seventy, twelve thousand dollars

For salaries, commissions and incidental expenses of four additional land offices created by acts of May eleven and twelve seventy, eighteen hundred and seventy, $27,000: Provided, That the land office at La Grand in the State of Oregon, shall be allowed its incidental expenses commencing with its organization.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

For salaries and other necessary expenses for the Metropolitan Police for the District of Columbia, $211,050: Provided, That a further sum, amounting to $105 525, shall be paid to defray the expenses of the said Metropolitan police force in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the county of Washington, (beyond the limits of said cities,) in the District of Columbia, in the proportion corresponding to the number of privates allotted severally to said precincts; and the corporate authorities of said cities and the levy court of said county, are hereby authorized and required to levy a special tax not exceeding [illegible] one per centum, [illegible] provided for said [illegible] of the [illegible]

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

For the support, clothing, medical, and moral treatment of the insane of the army and navy, revenue-cutter, and volunteer service, who may have become insane since their entry into the service, of the United States, and of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane, including five hundred dollars for books, stationery, and incidental expenses, ninety thousand five hundred dollars.

For the erection, heating, lighting, furnishing, and fitting up an extension of the hospital for the accommodation of one hundred patients in the three upper stories, and to contain separate tailors' and shoemakers' shops, and lodging rooms, and a day room for twenty employe[e]s, fifty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty-two dollars.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, forty thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars: Provided, That the number of students in the collegiate department from the several States authorized by the acts of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, may be increased to forty; but no student now at said institution, coming from said States under said acts, shall be supported therein by the United States, from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and no student hereafter coming to said institution from either of said States under said acts and this act, shall be supported by the United States during any portion of the time he remains therein.

For completion of the main central building, ninety-four thousand and eighty-seven dollars.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

For the support of the institution, over and above the probable amount which will be received from pay patients, fifteen thousand dollars.

For rent of buildings and necessary repairs, three thousand dollars.

For the support of the National Association of Destitute Colored Women of Washington, in the District of Columbia, ten thousand dollars.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME.

For the National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home, of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, fifteen thousand dollars, to be disbursed under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

For care, support, and medical treatment of sixty transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in some proper medical institution in the city of Washington, under a contract to be formed with such institution, twelve thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, under the direction of the Surgeon General of the army.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

For preservation of the collections of the surveying and exploring expeditions of the government, ten thousand dollars.

Toward the completion of the hall required for the government collections, ten thousand dollars.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

For completing the main walk through the Botanic Gardon, to be expended under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For concreting, three hundred dollars.

For labor and materials for gutters around the walks, seven hundred dollars.

For putting Mansard story on the western office Building, and for casual repairs, for iron floor grating, iron screen for rotunda, and for glass screens, five thousand and twenty-five dollar.

For fencing the Botanic Garden on the Maryland avenue side in the same manner as it is fenced upon the Pennsylvania avenue side, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS UNDER TREASURY DEPATRMENT.

For inclosing the custom-house building at Astoria, Oregon, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completing the custom-house building at Cairo Illinois, including paving, curbing, grading, and fencing, sixty thousand dollars.

For completing the custom-house building at Portland, Maine, including paving, grading curbing, and fencing thirty-seven thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars

For continuing the construction of the custom-house building at Portland, Oregon, forty [illegible]

shall be expended until a contract or contracts shall be entered into, by the lowest responsible bidder, or bidders, for the completion of the entire building at a sum, including all moneys already expended in its construction, not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars; and the expenditure of any sum of money in violation of this proviso shall be deemed unlawful. But this proviso shall not be construed to prevent the payment of amounts due or to become due under existing contracts.

For repairs and preservation of the custom-house building at new Orleans, Louisiana, twenty five thousand dollars,

For repairs and improvement of the custom-house building in San Francisco, California, ten thousand dollars,

For repairs and improvement of the custom-house building in Chicago, Illinois, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvement of the custom-house building at Baltimore, Maryland, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvement of custom-house building at Petersburg, Virginia, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs of the old custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, to fit the same for a post office, twenty thousand dollars.

For completing the custom-house at Wiscasset, Maine, and grading and fencing the grounds surrounding it, four thousand dollars.

For completion of the work on the appraisers' stores in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, including paving, grading and curbing, forty-six thousand one hundred and forty six dollars; and for four tanks, four steam-pumps, hose, and four projecting lifts for loading and unloading heavy goods, eight thousand two hundred dollars; and for six hoisting machines, fifteen thousand dollars; in all, sixty-nine thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars.

For completing the work on the marine hospital in Chicago Illinois, thirty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-six cents; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the completion of said buildings in advance of the appropriation of moneys sufficient to complete the the same in accordance with the conditions in said act contained.

For finishing the interior of the court-house building at Madison, Wisconsin, and for paving, graining, curbing, sewerage, and fencing, forty thousand dollars.

For completing the court-house building at Portland, Maine, including, paving, curbing, and grading, twenty-five thousand dollars.

(Continued on page 4.)

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

DECEMBER 10 .....1870.

LAW !—NOT FORCE.

The Los Angeles *Star*, while it condemns a "forcible" style of debate in Arizona, can discover no other remedy than Force against lawlessnes and crime at home. It insinuates the inability of the laws to cope with the spread of crime throughout its city and county, and casts forth hints with regard the the expediency of aiding the laws through the instrumentality of vigilance committees—hence to set law aside and make war upon the criminal class. Happily, however, before the evil counsel had had sufficient time to germinate in the minds of the people, the *News* came to the rescue in the following sensible manner:—

We cannot conceive of any state of circumstances in which professedly law-abiding men could justify themselves in the violation of law and the commission of crimes in the name of morality, and under the dangerous plea of good intentions. It is true that in the history of this county crime has never been so bold and unblushing as at present. Its presence and influence are everywhere to be seen and felt. * * * The remedy for the crime now existing in this county is not unlawful outbreaks. The vengeance of a vigilance committee that would mete out punishment to a few individual offenders, would aggravate violence by madness and mockery, while the great nursery of every species of crime, the unnatural fraternization of those whose duty it is to execute, guard and protect the laws, with the element that is now startling the country by acts of violence would remain untouched and unpunished. Let those who desire reform and security for life and property, interest themselves not in vigilance committees, but in the creation of a healthy public sentiment, that will not be satisfied without a higher standard of worth in public positions, and drive into obscurity those who seek to become leaders and rulers by political alliance with the most dangerous class of society.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from New York, states that Daniel McFarland, the avenger of his wife's dishonor, has been incarcerated in a lunatic asylum at the request of his friends. Since his [illegible] he has been at times [illegible]

THAT "IMPORTANT LETTER."

One of the grandest effusions of bombast which ever found its way into the columns of any printed sheet purporting to be a newspaper, put in an appearance in last issue of the *Citizen*, under the caption of an "Interesting Letter from Prescott." The writer affects to believe, and wishes his readers to believe, that the fact of P. R. Brady having received a majority of only 126 votes out of a total of 1112 votes polled, is indicative of an acknowledgment on the part of the people of Northern Arizona that McCormick put forth earnest disinterested efforts in behalf of this Territory during his term in Congress, and that the said efforts are well understood and duly appreciated by the people of Yavapai. The reader is supposed to understand, (just to please the scribbler who styles himself "Adamsville,") that the McCormick vote in Yavapai is indicative of the public sentiment there existing, that no corrupt influence was brought to bear upon the conscientious convictions of the people, and that McCormick's treachery to the interests of Yavapai has been forgotten and the little corruptionist himself exonerated. But Arizonans will judge, each for himself, in this matter. The same influence which procured for him a majority in Pima county controlled but little less than one-half of the McCormick vote in Yavapai. "Adamsville" speaks not a word with regard to the 50-dollar greenbacks which were so lavishly showered from the hands of Mac. among the saloons of Prescott, and makes no mention of the numberless little bargains consummated by Gov. Safford during the last days of the campaign, or of the little pranks which he played upon democratic tickets on election day. No! Allusion to such system of obtaining votes would raze to a hopeless ruin the shaky fabric which he has endeavored to build up from a foundation of painted falsehood and gilded vice.

And now, if we assume, for the occasion, the view taken by the writer with regard to the growing ascendency of the "People's Party" with the repudiated trickster at its head, how much of honor will it reflect upon the voters of Yavapai? Just as much as may be discovered in him that will bow to the mandate of a traitor and thief. The people of Yavapai know well that McCormick bartered their interests and ignored their rights for no other purpose than to foist himself into Congress; and yet, in the name of a people thus outraged one dares to assert that the actor has been restored to the confidence of the people. If true, how complimentary to the people of Yavapai? More creditable, however, would it be for our friends of the North to acknowledge a bargain and sale in the election business, than to contend that they have supported upon principle the man who sold them for position and pelf McCormick bought and stole his majority in Pima county; his emissaries did a like work for him in Yuma, in Yavapai the same influence was brought to bear, and with the inhabitants, the question therefore resolves itself into one of fallibility or infallibility.

The republican element in Spain threatens to immerge the kingdom in another struggle. The enthusiasm manifested by the people upon receiving the announcement of the election of the Duke d'Aosta as King, was of short duration; and twenty-four hours after the publication of the announcement the Captain-General of Aregon was obliged to telegraph to Gen. Prim to to send on troops to repress a formidable republican insurrection. The leaders of the republican movement clamor for the rights of the people, which they are satisfied cannot be enjoyed under a monarchial government.

A young woman purporting to have been "sent," as was Joan of Arc, to deliver her country from the spoilatory hands of the invaders, is firing the French soldiers with enthusiasm by her frequent and eloquent addresses delivered upon the streets of Orleans. She is represented as eloquent, earnest and very handsome.

APOLOGETIC:—Again we feel called upon to apologize to our readers for the very insipid character of a large amount of matter contained in our columns; but these laws must be published. A few weeks more and we will be heartily rid of them, and will devote their space [illegible] of more general interest.

From the San Francisco *Chronicle* of Nov. 23, we clip the following very appropriate comment upon the jail life of Laura Fair, a woman who, two months since, capped the climax of a most infamous career by the murder of A. P. Crittenden, a prominent gentlemen of San Francisco.

Yesterday Laura Fair was remanded to the county prison, there to await her trial for murder in the first degree, no bail being allowed. She left the City Hall in a carriage, and how tenderly she was cared for. Her carriage was lined with cushions; her nurse and doctor in attendance—her nurse a handsome, brown-eyed woman—her doctor, Dr. Lyford, one of the most particular, finical, dandy doctors of our town. Her appartments at the county jail are arranged with every attention to comfort, and every luxury of the table or of attendance is hers. Crittenden's funeral orations have exalted him into a sort of demi-god let us by all means exalt her to goddess-ship! Treat the harlot and murderess tenderly—she has plenty of money. To be sure, within a few paces of her is confined a mother who stole to keep her children from starving—she has a pallet of staw and prison dirt; her children are, God knows where! No matter! She has no youth, no beauty. She was only a straving mother of starving children! Mrs. Fair and suite *en route* for the city prison! That is the only object of interest connected with its gloomy portals. Let the "Black Maria" haul our common malefactors through the streets; on the downy pillows, on the softest spring carriage, shall rest the dainty limbs of our murderess.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The War.

London, Nov. 27.—The German plans for the investment of Orleans have fallen into the hands of the French.

Fighting occurred on Friday.

World's special claims a victory for the French at Vendome on Friday. The Prussians failed in the attempt to turn the French left wing.

Tours, Nov. 27.—Another World's dispatch says: Fighting occurred Sunday, and the French carried everything. Five hundred prisoners were taken by the French.

An attack on Amiens is threatened.

The forts around Paris have again opened fire.

November 28th.—There was a battle all Sunday between Villeur and Salieurs, near Amiens. The French maintained their position up to half-past four, when Villeurs abandoned it, before superior forces and the artillery of the Prussians.

The French were beaten at Baxes, but at Burcy they maintained their position. There were 3,000 Germans engaged.

Lyons, Nov. 28.—Garabaldi, marching last night from Pasques vigorously attacked the outposts of the Prussian rifles. Aid coming to the latter, Garibaldi was repulsed with very great disorder, abandoning arms, etc. Werder to day overtook the rear guard near Pasques, by taking a circuit around Plombieres. The French loss was 350 killed and wounded; Prussians lost 150.

It is said Meneta Garabaldi commanded two thousand men.

Seventy cannon captured by the capitulation of La Frere.

The southern forts around Paris maintained a lively fire throughout Saturday night.

In reconnoitering near Orleans, the Tenth Prussians Corps encountered the Twentieth French corps, and drove it from its position at Ladone, with serious loss.

On Saturday, several French companies attaked the Prussians, but were repulsed with the loss of forty men. The German loss was trifling; the French General was captured.

Nov. 29.—Private cable dispatches say that it is officially stated in the London Telegraph this morning, that Russia has decided to withdraw her demand, and submit her proposition to the decision of a conference.

A battle is reported in progress in the Loire valley, but no details. Last reports say the French are in hopes of success.

King William telegraphs of the German success around Amiens previous to the capture.

London, Nov. 28.—Proofs of a dangerous conspiracy to assassinate King William have been discovered. The affair is kept quiet. No particulars have transpired.

The siege train used at Thionville is on its way to Montmedy.

Reports from the German successes in the battles around Amiens, are confirmed by a dispatch from King William.

Private French advices report that a great conflict between the opposing forces to the number of 300,000 men, is likely to occur immediately in Southern Department. The Prussians are within twelve miles of the [illegible] provisional Government.

Evereux, Nov. 28.—The Prussians are here and in the valley of the Eure this evening. They were driven towards Villiers by the Mobiles, who in turn retreated, upon the Prussians upon receiving reinforcements.

Nov. [illegible] thousand Prussians occupy Amiens

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

DECEMBER 10.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ANOTHER CELEBRATION :—On Saturday and Sunday the ancient cathedral of San Xavier del Bac was the scene of a lively, religious celebration. It was conducted upon the usual style observed in Mexican celebrations—music and dancing after adjournment from prayer. About 200 persons from Tucson visited the scene on Saturday among whom were many Americans, who then saw this ancient temple for the first time, and who were justly astonished to witness at an isolated spot in Arizona an edifice which, for internal elegance and external statliness and beauty has but few compeers in the grandest cities of the States.

THE elder Mr. Wasson went to California last week and left his "big brother" in charge of his sheet—which, by the way has lost nothing of editorial merit, but much of ribaldry and general nastiness by the change. As yet we have not seen our new rival and consequently have been unable to learn anything with regard to his phrenological and physiognomic peculiarities. We think, however, that he becomes "muddled" at times; and the reader who will try to analyze his first fling at us, through the columns of last week's Citizen, will soon feel constrained to favor a like impression. Here it is:

"Dooner's paper of to-day is entirely devoted to the Federal officers and Delegate. Of course. Its readers are otherwise surfeited —suffering *with* [This is what "gets us."] valuable information, of course; hence the usual variety A fly [Quite connected ?] on a granite bowlder—shew! [and decidedly funny.]

We have entered into negotiations with a competent manipulator of leather to make for us two leather medals, bearing appropriate designs, and attached to neat, leathern thongs; one of the aforesaid medals to be presented to the writer of the above extract and the other to him that will intelligibly define its meaning.

I. GOLDBERG returned from his "pleasure trip" on Monday and brought along with him an incontrovertible proof of the trials to which he had been subjected during his absence, through hopes, fears, aspirations, doubts, desires, convictions, intentions timidly conceived, words timidly uttered, a great resolve at length taken and manfully executed—followed by a season of certainty, of evident self-sufficiency, of joy, of bliss, of satisfaction, of happiness, of—of—peace. A clear, indubitable evidence of having experienced all these emotions and conditions did Goldberg bring with him from California; and now, what did he bring?—What every sensible man will seek to procure before he become cankered by bachelorship—a wife.

THE WEATHER :—During the present week the evenings, nights and mornings have been miserably cold, rendering the presence of fires within doors necessary to comfort, At 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning the mercury had fallen to freezing point.

MR. DICKEY returned to Tucson on Sunday after a journey to the Eastern States and Canada. He doesn't like it East.

SAN PEDRO VS. SONOITA :—Two prominent rancheros, one form the San Pedro valley and the other from the valley of the Sonoita, arrived in town about the early part of the week, each with a horse for which his owner claimed agility, if not absolute fleetness. Sonoita had a twenty-dollar greenback which he was willing to risk upon the result of a trial of speed, and San Pedro had a like amount for which he had no immediate use. A race was therefore decided upon, and came off on Wednesday—San Pedro carrying off the stakes. The horses were of the class known in Territorial phraseology as "plugs," but flew along the course as lightly as two scared hogs, notwithstanding.

MUSIC :—The saloon of F. M. Hodges, always the most popular resort, in town, with men who wish to divert their minds from the cares of business by an hour's enjoyment, has recently become doubly attractive through the acquisition of a piano and a competent musician. The music is most charming. Particularly here in Arizona, by reminding one of one's girl, is it calculated to make one feel a kind of queer—at least, Johnny Hart and Beckendorf say so—and they ought to know.

DULL TIMES have terrors for some men, but for the irrepressible Zeckendorf they only suggest another way to make money, His "Christmas Lottery," at which two hundred prizes will be disposed of is now announced by handbills posted upon every building, fence, corral and gate in town. The thing will be conducted upon the principle established for the grand Mercantile Library Lottery of San Francisco. Tickets sell at five dollars each, and every ticket will draw a prize.

FOUND—Nine miles east of Tucson, a DARK-BROWN HORSE with saddle and bridle. The owner can have the same by calling at LEVIN'S BREWERY, proving property, and paying expenses. A. LEVIN.
Tucson, Dec. 6, 1870. 2w.

JNO. S. ELDER
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
North Side, Court-House Plaza,
TUCSON.

THOS. P. DUFFIELD.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Office in Warner's Building
TUCSON, A. T.

Notice!

I have this day appointed D. H. STICKNY my lawful Agent, to attend to all business connected with the SANTA RITA SAW-MILL, in my place and stead. Any arrangements made by the said D. H. STICKNY will meet with the approbation of the undersigned.
T. M. YERKES.
Aug 10, 1870. a20tf.

Free! Freee!!

The best institution ever opened to the public in Arizona is the
STEPHENS HOUSE
Lunches
FREE
AT THE BAR.

Notice!

All Persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a certain Promissory Note for one thousand five hundred dollars, given by me to Simon R. Chambers, dated April 7th, 1870, and payable on the first of January 1871, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud.
S. W. CHAMBERS,
Tucson May 2, 1870. tlj70.

BANK OF SAN DIEGO!
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.
Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Exchange bought.
DRAFTS
On San Francisco and Eastern cities sold.
Money loaned—Interest paid on time deposits.
ml4m3

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON A. T.
Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars.

THE STEPHENS'
HOUSE!
MAIN STREET,
TUCSON, A. T.
A FIRST-CLASS
HOTEL,
OFFERING
Every Accommodation
TO
TRAVELLERS
OR
ANY-OTHER MAN.
The building is the same heretofore known as
"THE HODGES HOUSE,"
and recently advertised as
LEVIN'S HOTEL.
BEDROOMS
of every size from the dimensions of an ordinary CHICKEN-COUP to those of a CORRAL!—
Neatly furnished, warmed and ventilated always ready to receive customers.
Baths
Furnished without extra charge; the party wishing this peculiar accommodation having unrestricted permission to use ad lib atum the stream of water which courses through the yard.
THE TABLE
Will be furnished with detached fragments of all esculent birds and beasts known to field, forest and flood in Arizona—frogs excepted.
No better lay out this side of Prince.

NORTH AMERICAN
MUTUAL
Life Insur'nce Co.
OF
NEW YORK
Amt. insured by policies, $21,000,000.
Value of policies or cash on hand that would be required of any company for the guarantee of that amount of insurance issued, $857,609.41.

Special Deposits,	$931,000.
General Deposits,	$100,000.
Total,	$1,031,000.
Surplus,	$174,000.

D. A. BENNETT,
Agent for Arizona.

INDEPENDENT
BUTCHER SHOP.
DOSS BUILDING
South of Hodge's Saloon.
Mutton, Pork, Head-Cheese and Sausage always on hand.
HENRY GLASSMAN.
Oct. 15 tf.

KING WILLIM HOTEL!
WARNER'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET
Board per week $8,00. Single meals 50 cents.
The tables are supplied with the best of everything to be purchased in our markets, prepared by the best cook in town.
Give our accommodations a trail; we think we can suit every taste.
Oct. 1, '70. tf. C. REICHTENBACH.

WHOLESALE
LIQUOR STORE.
BY
J. GOLDTREE
Main Street, TUCSON, A. T
Dealer in Wines & Liquors.
Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of:

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin.
Bourbon "	

WINES.
Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA
STAGE COMPANY,
THE undersigned are running a 6-horse Passenger Coach from Tucson By way of the Burro Silver Mines to La Mesilla, New Mexico—Connecting at La Mesilla with coaches for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern States.
Particular attention paid to Express Matter and comfort of passengers.
DAVIS & [illegible]

For continuing the construction of the court-house, post office, and custom-house building at Omaha, Nebraska, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That the total cost of the building shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and estimates and plans for the same shall be approved by the postmaster General and Secretary of the Treasury.

For continuing the construction of the building for post office and court-house in New York city five hundred thousand dollars, subject to all the conditions limiting this appropriation in the act of April twenty, eighteen hundred and seventy; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the completion of said building in advance of the appropriation of moneys sufficient to complete the same in accordance with the conditions of said act contained; and the proviso in relation to the appropriation for continuing the construction of said building contained in the act of April twenty, eighteen hundred and seventy, is hereby so modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to adopt as a part of the contract therein provided for, any contracts in reference to it, approved by him before said April 20: Provided, That the limitation of cost therein contained is not thereby affected: And provided further, That hereafter, before any new buildings for the use of the United States are commenced, plans and estimates therefor shall be prepared and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster General, and the Secretary of the Interior, and the cost of building shall not exceed said estimate.

For repairs and alterations of the court-house in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the Post office and sub-treasury building in Boston, Massachusetts, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, subject to all the conditions limiting this appropriation in the act of April twenty, eighteen hundred and seventy; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the completion of said building in advance of the appropriations of moneys sufficient to complete the same in accordance with the conditions of said act contained; and the proviso in relation to the appropriation for continuing the construction contained in the act of April twenty, eighteen hundred and seventy, is hereby so modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to adopt as a part of the contract therein provided for, any contracts in reference to said building approved by him before the said April twenty: Provided that the limitation of cost therein contained is not thereby affected.

For barge office at New York, one hundred thousand dollars.

For enclosing and putting in safe condition the building for branch mint in Dalles City Oregon, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the branch mint building in San Francisco, California, five hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That the total cost of the building, exclusive of the sum paid for the site thereof, shall not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars: And provided further, That it shall be lawful, until after the completion and occupation of said branch mint building, to exchange, at any mint or branch mint of the United States, unrefined or unparted bullion whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it can be done with advantage to the government; Provided, That the weight, fineness, and value of the bullion received and given in exchange shall be determined by the mint assay: And provided further. That the authority hereby given shall not be construed so as to interfere with the rights and privileges now or heretofore enjoyed by depositors of bullion at said mints.

For repairs and preservation of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, one hundred thousand dollars.

For furniture for custom-house in Portland, Maine, fifteen thousand dollars.

For furniture for court-house in Portland, Maine, fifteen thousand dollars.

For furniture for court-house in Madison, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars.

For furniture for custom-house in Cairo, Illinois, ten thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs of furniture for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, fifty thousand dollars.

For fuel and lights for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, fifty thousand dollars.

For heating apparatus for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, twenty thousand dollars.

For vaults, safes, and locks for the public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs and preservation of the Lazaretto property, near Philadelphia, eight thousand dollars.

For the erection of a public building in the city of Saint Louis, Missouri, for the use of the custom-house and other civil officers of the government of the United States, three hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That the authorities of the city of Sant Louis shall donate to the United States, by a proper instrument of conveyance, to be accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, a lot of ground in said city, of suitable dimension and centrally located; And provided further, That the State of Missouri shall cede to the United States jurisdiction over the lot donated, and release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way to assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to cause plans and estimates for the completion of the building to be prepared and submitted to Congress at its next session.

LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, AND STATIONS.

For Whale's Back lighthouse, off Portsmouth New Hampshire, for rebuilding the lighthouse and pier, seventy thousand dollars.

For three beacon lights to complete the system for the harbor of Salem, Massachusetts, thirty thousand dollars.

For fog signal at Beavertail light station, Rhode Island, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the construction of three permanent lights in Providence river, Rhode Island, above Sabin's Point, twenty thousand dollars.

For shed and open Wharf on northern boundary of Staten Island lighthouse depot, twenty-five thousand dollars, and for a wharf covered with sheet-piling in point of basin at same place, ten thousand dollars—in all, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding beacon-light at Bridgeport Connecticut, forty-five thousand dollars.

For continuing construction of lighthouse on Race Rock, Long Island sound, ten thousand dollars.

For a lighted beacon on long beach bar a the entrance to Pecadic bay, eastern end o Long Island, seventeen thousand dollars.

For protecting site of Execution Rock light station, New York, eight thousand dollars.

For repairing the stone piers belonging to the United States in the harbor of New Castle, Delaware, two thousand five hundred dollars.

(Continued.)

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson. F. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts. TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every descripto ol adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.
n12

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

STAGE COMPANY

THE undersigned are running a 4-horse Passenger Coach from Tucson By way of the Burro Silver Mines to La Mesilla, New Mexico—Connecting at La Mesilla with coaches for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern States.

Particular attention paid to Express Matter and comfort of passengers.

DAVIS & COSGROV
Proprietors,

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF, Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPET
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage

ose who favor us with their confidence.

A. L. ZECKENDOR
Tucson, A. T. & April 1, 1869

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY,
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented.
Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

PIONEER MILLS!

—:oOo:—

W. BICHARD & C°

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

—:oOo:—

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.

M.

anuary 22, 1870.

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—:—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

—:oOo:—

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

tf A. LEVIN & CO.

TAKE NOTICE! —

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.
East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69, tf

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1870. No 49

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

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F. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, viz:

* * * * * *

For the improvement of Bulkhead rock in Providence, Rhode Island, $2,500,

For protecting site of Princess Bay light station from encroachments of the sea, $12,000.

For rebuilding Esopus Meadow light station, Hudson river, New York, $25,000.

For building a lighthouse at Colchester point, or in its vicinity, Lake Champlain $20,000

For protection of Absecom lighthouse site from encroachments of the sea, $10,000.

For a new lantern at Maurice river, Delaware, light station, $2,000.

For rebuilding Fort Mifflin light station, $23 500.

For building wharves, sheds, and otherwise fitting the Christiana light station as a buoy depot, and winter harbor for light vessels, at the mouth of the Christiana river, near Wilmington, Delaware, ten thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light station on White shoals, Virginia, $15,000.

For commencing construction of lighthouse on penfield reef, near Bridgeport, Connecticut, Long Island sound $30,000.

For building a lighthouse on Love point, in Chesapeake bay, $15,000.

For building a lighthouse on Paul Gamiel's hill or at or near Bodies Island, about midway between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras, $60,000.

For beginning the construction of a first-class lighthouse on Alligator reef, Florida, being part of the system for lighting the Florida reefs, one hundred thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the keeper's dwelling at Cape San Blas light station, Florida, ten thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the lighthouse at Bolivar point, near Galveston, Texas, $40,000.

For building sheds, wharves, and so forth, at the buoy depot at the heads of the passes of the Mississippi, $12,000.

For range light on Decross point, at the entrance of Matagorda bay, 15,000.

For an iron lighthouse at Southwest pass of the Mississippi river, $41,000, in addition to former appropriations.

For building a lighthouse on Barber's point, Lake Champlain, New York, $15,000.

For two lights on the breakwater now being built at Buffalo, New York, $30,000.

For building a lighthous on Bluff point, Valcour Island, Lake Champlain, $15,000.

For rebuilding keeper's dwelling at Waugoshance light station, Lake Michigan, $12,000.

For a spindle or beacon off the reef near the Norwalk Island, Connecticut, one thousand dollars.

For beacon light at Pere Marquette harbor, Lake Michigan, $6,000.

For beacon light at Black Lake harbor, Michigan, $6,000.

For Beacon at Saint Joseph, (on the pier,) Lake Michigan, $3,000.

For range light at North bay, Lake Michigan, $7.000.

For day beacon on Whale's Back reef, Green bay, Michigan, $10 000.

For repairs and renovations at Round Island light station, eight thousand dollars

For rebuilding Point Iroquois light station, $18,000.

For range lights at the mouth of Saginaw river, Michigan, $12,000.

For a lake coast lighthouse at Presque Ile, Lake Huron, $28,000, in addition to former appropriations for rebuilding keeper's dwelling.

For continuing the construction of a lighthouse on spectacle reef, Lake Huron, $100,000 in addition to former appropriations.

For improvements at South Manitou light station, Lake Michigan, $10.000.

For repairs and renovation of Eagle harbor light station, Lake Superior, $14,000.

For light and fog signal at Point Reyes, Cal $15,000 in addition to former appropriations.

For building a light house at or near the mouth of the Oak Orchard creek, on the southern shore of Lake Ontario, New York, $20,000.

For two harbor range lights to mark the entrance to Aquina bay, Oregon, $20,800.

To establish a light to mark the pier at the harbor of Plymouth, Duxbury and Kingston, in the State of Massachusetts, $17,931.43.

For a new lighthouse at Punta Arenas, Cal., in addition to former appropriations, twenty thousand dollars

For a new lighthouse at Cape Blanco, Oregon, in addition to former appropriations, $20, 00.

For rebuilding a first class lighthouse at Cape Hatteras North Carolina, in addition to Former appropriations, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For a beacon on White Rock, Wickford harbor, Rhode Island. 6,000.

FOR LIGHT-HOUSE REPAIRS.

In the third district. For repairs and renovation at Popar Point, Gardner's Island, and Horton's Point light station, $12,300.

For repairs and renovation at North Dumpling light station, $15 000

For repairs and renovation at the New Haven light station, 4,800.

In the tenth district. For repairs and renovations at Ogdensburg light station, $13,000.

For repairs and renovations at Horse Island light station, $12,000.

For repairs and renovation at Big Sodus light station, $14,000.

For repairs and renovation at Stoney Point light station, Lake Ontario, $13,000.

In the eleventh district. For repairs at Beaver Island, Port du Mort, Sheybogan, and other light stations, $3,000.

In the thirteenth district. For lighthouse and buoy-tender for the thirteenth district, $90,000.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

For repairs and improvements at Springfield armory, Massachusetts, $11,400.

For continuing the development of water-power at Rock Island armory and arsenal, $200,000.

For completing workshops number one and two at the same, $150,000.

For macadamizing its main avenues and streets, $5,000.

For repairing quarters at the same, $5,000

For Allegheny arsenal, for one-half the cost of grading, carving, and paving Thirty-ninth and fortieth streets, from Butler street, to Alleghany valley railroad, $7,612.50.

For Benicia arsenal, for repairs of buildings and grounds, $3,000,

For Columbus arsenal, for grading, making roads and drains, $5,000.

For Fort Monroe arsenal, for painting and repairing, one thousand dollars.

For Indianapolis arsenal, for preservation of buildings and grounds. $2,000.

For Leavenworth arsenal, for repairs of building, streets and walks, $1,000.

For San Antonio arsenal, for repairs of officers' quarters, office, and painting fences and roofs, $50.

For Vancover arsenal, for repairs of buildings, fences and walks, $500.

For Watervleit arsenal, to complete the old wharf to the wharf line and connect it with the new work, and to complete the filling in behind the new wharf, ten thousand dollars; and for removing and replacing the present overshot water wheel by a turbine, $2,500, and for flooring in new shop for wool machine, $400.

For Watertown arsenal, for repairs at the post, three thousand dollars.

For contingencies at all the arsenals, $5000.

For survey of northern and northwestern lakes, $100,000.

For continuing the construction of Rock Island bridge, $300,000.

For examinations and surveys of western and northwestern rivers, $50,000.

PUBLIC WORKS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

For repairs, care and improvement of public buildings, grounds, and works in the District of Columbia, under the direction of the Chief Engineer of the Army, viz:

For casual repairs of the Navy yard and Upper bridges, $16,500,

For fuel for President's house, $5,000

For care and improvement of grounds south of the President's house, $2,000.

For removing ice and snow from pavements and public walks, $500.

For manure and hauling the same to public grounds and reservations, $500.

For improvement and care of reservations on New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, and other avenues, $3,000.

For an iron fence and paving and improving around Franklin Square, $25,000.

For annual repairs and repainting the exterior of the President's house, $10,000.

For flower pots, mats and twine, $1.000,

For fuel for centre building of the Capitol, 3500.

For enlarging the shafts of escape for the impure air of the Senate chamber, $2,500.

For propagating house for the use of the public grounds, under the public gardener, $3.000.

For hire of carts on public grounds, $3,000.

For purchase and repair of tools for public grounds. $1,000.

For purchase of trees and tree boxes, to whitewash tree boxes, and so forth, 2,000.

For annual repairs of fences around reservations, two thousand dollars.

For cleaning out sewer trap along Pennsylvania avenue, $500.

For lighting President's house, Capital and public grounds, $10,000.

For pay of lamplighters plumbing and gas-fitting, five thousand dollars.

For contingencies of office of public building $1,000.

For improvement and care of seats and fountains, in the Capitol grounds, $1,000.

For construction of circular fence around and through the President's grounds to Seventeenth street, including foundation walls curbing, and iron fencing, $10,000.

For additional repairs to the green-house at the President's house, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of the green-houses at the propagating garden, one thousand five hundred dollars,

For taking out private stairway leading from law library to Supreme Court room, and fitting up the rooms thus made with shelving for library, two thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

For the completion of the Washington aqueduct except coping and covering of bridges; for rent and purchase of five and forty-four one hundredths acres of land, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For purchase of roadway from Great Falls to conduit road, two and three tenths miles, eighteen and four-tenths acres, one thousand and twelve dollars.

For purchase of roadway across land owned by William Brooke, five hundred and fifty dollars.

For rent and purchase of land at High Service reservoir, in Georgetown, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For rent and purchase of land at [illegible] number, six, in Georgetown, [illegible] hundred and forty [illegible]

For clearing out obstructions near the dam to give free access in low water to the head of the aqueduct, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs in tunnel number one, and removing fallen stones, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For preserving the new or Dalecarlia tunnel from falling in, and protecting bank of connecting conduit $20,000.

For completing the distributing reservoir according to the original plans: First, slope wall for protection of banks, thirty thousand dollars; second, repairing earthen banks and completing dividing bank and setting iron valve gate therein, five thousand dollars; third completing the two gate houses of this reservoir, twenty thousand dollars.

For arrears of superintendence of July first, eighteen hundred and seventy, four thousand dollars.

For completing work at arch over high service reservoir, and placing rail round the same, one thousand dollars.

For superintendency and general repairs, twelve thousand dollars.

For macadamizing the top of the conduit now used as the main road to Washington, ten thousand dollars; in all one hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars: Provided, that the money hereby appropriated for the Washington aqueduct shall be applied to the objects named herein, and to no others: Provided further, That all water rents obtained from the Washington aqueduct shall be applied to the improvement and repair of the same, and for no other purpose, until otherwise provided by law.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For the necessary repairs and improvements at the following navy yards:

NAVY YARD AT PORTSMOUTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.

For the necessary repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.

NAVY YARD AT BOSTON.

For repairs of buildings, and repairs of all kinds, $100,000.

NAVY YARD AT NEW YORK.

For repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars.

NAVY YARD AT PHILADELPHIA.

For repairs of all kinds, twenty-five thousand dollars,

NAVY YARD AT WASHINGTON.

For repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.

NAVY YARD AT NORFOLK.

For preservation of the yard, and the necessary repairs of all kinds, thirty thousand dollars.

NAVY YARD AT PENSACOLA.

For preservation of the yard, and the necessary repairs of all kinds, thirty thousand dollars.

NAVY YARD AT MARE ISLAND.

For completing foundery and boiler establishment, fifty-thousand dollars; for saw-mill machinery, twenty thousand dollars; for machinery for house-joiners' shop, five thousand dollars; and, for repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.

NAVAL STATION AT SACKETT'S HARBOR.

For repairs and the general care of the public property, one thousand dollars,

NAVAL STATION MOUND CITY, ILLINOIS

For necessary repairs of all kinds, three thousand dollars.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

For finishing and repairing the work on the Capitol extension, and, flagging upper terraces, one hundred thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the old portion of the Capitol building, painting, glazing, keeping roofs in order, water pipes, pavements, [illegible] approaches to the building, and [illegible] the steam-heating [illegible] dollars, and for [illegible]

For continuing the work of grading and filling the grounds around the Capitol, twenty-five thousand dollars: Provided That the first expenditure of this appropriation shall be devoted to grading, and putting in order the plateau of the east front of the Capitol, and making proper approaches thereto.

PATENT OFFICE BUILDING.

For grading the southern half of G street, from Seventh to ninth streets, and paving the same, seven thousand five hundred dollars: Provided, That the corporation of Washington city cause the north half of G street between Seventh and Ninth streets to be paved at the same time, the cost thereof to be assessed against the private property fronting thereupon in the manner usual in cases of such improvements.

For rent of additional rooms for the use of the Department of the Interior, four thousand dollars.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

BUILDING ON RESERVATION NUMBER TWO.

For the erection of glass structures for the culture of medical, textile, and economic plants, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For labor in improvement of the grounds, eight thousand dollars.

For terrace walls and gateway, five hundred dollars.

For material for roads and walks, seven thousand dollars.

For vases, two hundred dollars.

For new tools, repairing, and blacksmithing, one thousand dollars.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For repairs and improvements for the proper ventilation of the rooms used by the dead-letter branch of the Post Office Department, ten thousand dollars.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

For repairs and incidental expenses in refitting and improving light-houses and buildings connected therewith, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For salaries of six hundred and twenty light-house keepers and light-beacon keepers, and their assistants, four hundred and fifteen thousand, two hundred dollars.

For seamen's wages, rations, repairs, salaries, supplies, and incidental expenses of twenty-five light-vessels, two hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, removing, and supplying losses of buoys anchors, and for chains, sinkers, and similar necessaries, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For repairs and incidental expenses in refitting and improving for signals and buildings connected therewith, thirty thousand dollars.

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars.

For supplying the light-houses and beacon-lights on the Atlantic, Gulf, Lake, and Pacific coasts, with oil, wicks, glass chimneys, chamois skins, spirits of wine, whiting, polishing powder, towels, brushes, soap, paints, and other cleaning materials, and for expenses of repairing and keeping in repair illuminating apparatus and machinery, and of gauging, testing, transportation, delivery of oil and other supplies for light-houses, and other incidental necessary expenses, two hundred and fifty-one thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars.

SURVEY OF THE COAST.

For continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, and Lake Champlain, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers and men of the navy employed in the work, three hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Pacific coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work two hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing the publication of the observations made in the progress of coast survey, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, the publication to be made at the Government Printing Office, two thousand dollars.

For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the coast survey forty five thousand dollars.

SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

For surveying the public lands in Louisiana, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for township and eight dollars for section lines, including the survey of township twelve south, range eleven east, in which the city of New Orleans is situated, at twenty-five dollars per lineal mile, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Florida, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard, seven dollars for township, and six for section lines ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Minnesota, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per mile for standard lines, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars: Provided, That ten thousand dollars of this appropriation shall be expended for surveys in the Pembina land district.

For surveying the public lands in Montana Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, thirty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Nebraska, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, forty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Kansas, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, six dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines, Forty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Colorado, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Idaho, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten for section lines, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in New Mexico, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard miles, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Arizona, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, ten thousand dollars: Provided, That it shall be the duty of the surveyor general of Arizona, under such instructions as may be given by the Secretary of the Interior, to ascertain and report upon the origin, nature, character, and extent of the claims to lands in said Territory under the laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico; and for this purpose he shall have all the powers conferred, and shall perform all the duties enjoined, upon the surveyor general of New Mexico by the eight section of an act entitled "An act to establish the offices of surveyor general of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, to grant donations to actual settlers, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and his reports shall be laid before Congress for such action thereon as shall be deemed Just and proper.

For surveying the public lands in California, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his discretion, may hereafter authorize public lands in said State, densely covered with forests or thick undergrowth, to be surveyed at augmented rates not exceeding eighteen dollars per mile for standard parallels, fifteen dollars for township, twelve dollars for section lines: Provided further, That whenever lands in California subject to private entry have been or shall be withdrawn from market for any cause, such lands shall not thereafter be held subject to private entry until they shall have first been opened for at least ninety days to homestead and pre-emption settlers, and again offered at public sale.

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars: Provided, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his discretion, may hereafter authorize public lands in said State, densely covered with forests or thick undergrowth, to be surveyed at augmented rates, not exceeding eighteen dollars per mile for standard parallels, fifteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines.

For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, twelve thousand dollars: Provided, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his discretion, may authorize public lands in said Territory, densely covered with forests or thick undergrowth, to be surveyed at augmented rates, not exceeding eighteen dollars per mile for standard parallels, fifteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines.

For surveying public lands in Utah Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per mile for standard lines, twelve thousand dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines twenty thousand dollars.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

DECEMBER 17 .....1870.

TROOPS FOR ARIZONA.

Three hundred infantry recruits for the companies serving in Arizona, have been ordered from the recruiting depot at Cincinnati. They are badly needed, and we sincerely hope that their distribution throughout the Territory may be effected with a view rather to the protection of our perishing settlements than to the maintenance of large, inactive forces at military posts already established. There will be but little of fighting for them to do before the next outbreak of Indians at present on treaty; and that incident is liable to transpire at any time. The Indians now pampered and indulged at Camp Thomas—glutted to satiety by the receipt in full of whatever article they demand—will soon be in first-class fighting order. They will manage to procure, among other things, more or less ammunition and also, perhaps, a few guns.

We know of six treaties with the Apache Indians which were entered into and immediately afterwards renounced since the Autumn of 1866; and for years previous to that date it was the custom with those Indians to make treaties when hungry, to observe them while it was convenient to do so, and to break through their obligations whenever a good opportunity to rob and steal was offered. Hence we look forward with a firm conviction that the time is not far distant when a strong military force will be necessary to protect the highways and settlements from the ravages of a strong host of Indians, armed and equipped for a vigorous war, after a year of bartering and stealing at camp Thomas. Such outbreak may take place to-morrow, six months hence, or a year hence; and the early arrival of three hundred men is therefore a matter of much importance.

But, would it not be well, upon their arrival, to place a company at each one of two points where the presence of troops can be of real sterling service during this term of comparative peace, and where, in case of the necessity for more active operations, they will be at hand. These points are Tubac and San Pedro. The reason why a military post may not be maintained at the former of these places has never been explained, and we doubt whether any reasonable explanation can be given; while the reasons why a post *should* be established there are evident to the commonest observer. The valley of the Santa Cruz, in the neighborhood of Tubac, is very extensive and as fertile as any tract of country within the boundaries of Arizona. The village itself which once rivalled Tucson in population and importance, has, through a succession of Indian raids continued up to the present day, become almost depopulated. A few farmers still remain in the valley. They cultivate their fields at the peril of the lives—depending for protection upon the arms which incumber their persons while they labor. Similar causes operate to embarrass the pursuit of farming on the San Pedro; hence the necessity for military protection at these points. Three hundred troops distributed among the military posts already established, under the present undefined Indian policy, can serve no purpose so important as the immediate protection of our settlements which are being gradually restored to the hands of the savages from whom they were wrested under a better order of things in former years.

The fossil ship of the Yuma desert, rumor of the existence of which has been in circulation for several years, has been sought for and found. It is deeply imbedded in the sand at a distance of "several miles from the Fort Yuma road," and is said to be a real ship—a bark, that proudly breasted the waves, at a time when its present grave was at the bottom of an ocean. Whence came this ancient bark? By what people was it built? Who were they that it carried beneath the waves of an ocean lost through time and change? They are questions at which we of the Nineteenth century must look with despair. Perhaps a stray vessel from the combined fleets of Israel and and Assyria that rounded the Cape of Good Hope, in the days of Solomon and Hiram, and returned laden with treasure from ports unknown to the rest of the world, and still unknown to the historian. The discoverer, Chas. Clusker, returned to San Bernardino, provided himself with the necessary implements to exhume his ship, and started again for the desert. Strange developments are liable to follow the work of excavation: and who can say that the date at which the waters of the Pacific sapped the base of Pilot Knob, may not be fixed through this discovery.

Latest returns from Arizona give Brady, democrat, a majority of the legal votes cast. More than eight hundred fraudulent votes for McCormick have been discovered. If McCormick get the certificate, Brady will contest the seat, with absolute proof of frauds in which several Territorial officers are implicated.—San Bernardino *Guardian*.

This statement, as regards the fraudulent votes cast, is strictly true. About six hundred of these votes were cast by the process of "repeating" and by aliens. The remaining two hundred were purchased at from two to ten dollars per vote—this without an effort at concealment. McCormick, of course, accepted the certificate, and is already far on his way to Washington. His seat will not be contested for the reason that he is a carpet-bagger in a Congress still retaining a carpet-bag ascendency. Indeed it is very evident that it would be worse than useless to contest his seat in that body, even with all the proofs that can be brought to bear against the legality of his claim thereto. So the audacious little carpet-bagger has fastened himself on Arizona for another term, and we are powerless to shake him off.

THE WASSON BROTHERS

Of the Citizen, are a brace of pimpers imported by Governor Safford at a private risk. As the paid scavengers of that little functionary the said snobs have performed much dirty work within the space of a few weeks; but unlike their prototypes of the streets and sewers of Eastern cities they are traceable throughout their social meanderings by the filth and falsehood which they have deposited and not by any purification effected. The younger of these, an uncultivated boor with red, crisping hair and the countenance of a hyena—just such a mortal as one would expect to see in a police court, awaiting an examination upon a charge of wife-whipping—who three years ago studied English grammar at a night-school with the filth of a dairy nesting at his finger nails, believed himself called upon to espouse the cause of his tawdry brother, and accordingly charged us through the columns of his precious slop, Saturday. We account for the absurdity of his attack in this wise: He has written a biography of his brother, and adapted to us, after a slight modification, that part of it which refers to his career near Salt Lake when he earned thirty dollars per month as cook at a ranch, and at night seated himself among his pots and kettles to learn to read and write. These are the facts in the case of either Wasson, as related by the elder; so we have not been called upon to exaggerate, or to appeal to imagination to suggest a base origin for these toady scions of a pauper breed. Distinguished above the manner of his brother, as a whiner, a vilifier and an ignoramus the present literary fungus is fast earning for himself the contempt of all our honest men, and lives only for the crumbs cast him by those he serves as toady and tool. Ah! verily, they come of a servile breed.

The San Diego and Fort Yuma Turnpike.

This road is now an assured success. Mr. Pauly, the President of the Turnpike Company, has just returned from San Francisco, and informs us that the merchants of that city are warmly in favor of the enterprise, and are prepared to take stock in it to the amount needed to ensure its completion as a first-class road. The press has also fully awakened to the necessity of securing this controlling route for the Arizona trade and the Bulletin and Alta have forcible editorial articles urging upon the merchants of San Francisco the importance of aiding this enterprise. We need not add that the conductors of the Union, who have unremittingly pressed the "Road to Fort Yuma" upon public notice from the beginning, heartily congratulate the people of San Diego upon the present satisfactory state of affairs.—*S. D. Union.*

FOUND—Nine miles east of Tucson, a DARK-BROWN HORSE with saddle and bridle. The owner can have the same by calling at LEVIN'S BREWERY, proving property, and paying expenses. A. LEVIN.

Tucson, Dec. 6, 1870. 2w.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON A. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

DECEMBER 17.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

In the District Court on Monday, Chas. Pioque, attorney and counselor-at-law, was admitted to practise.

Anthony Dorman, convicted of murder in the first degree, was sentenced to be hanged—day not fixed.

In Chambers, on Tuesday, Francisco Maldonado, (on change of venue from Yuma,) charged with the murder of Green and Carr, was admitted to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars.

FRAUD MADE ODIOUS:—Thanks to the unremitting exertion of a few honest men, the infamous farce which recently came off in Arizona under the name of an election has obtained a thorough ventilation through the Press of the whole country. From San Francisco to New York, and back again to Santa Fe, the telegraph has borne the particulars which characterized the Arizona elections, and our exchanges throughout come to hand with the names of the leading corruptionists paraded in connection with the acts that gained for them this notoriety. This is but simple justice; it is quite consistent that disgrace and dishonor follow the indulgence of infidelity and fraud.

"COOL":—We know of no greater inducement for occasional callers than that presented by our wood-pile. It is quite startling to witness the change that comes o'er that pile in the space of a single night. We recently took occasion to remonstrate with an old lady and her little boy who had just made their third call, imploring the madam to be considerate and humane and generous and merciful and scrupulous and righteous and honest, but she wouldn't *sabe* our bad Spanish and proceeded to pack the urchin; displaying throughout the most supreme indifference—and when at length the little fellow was duly freighted, the madam took what remained of the pile and gave the order to march. Therefore,

Resolved, That an ingenious man is hereby directed to call at our office, prepared to enter into an agreement to construct, for the better security of the said wood-pile, a ponderous gate duly secured by lock and hinges.

A MEMORIAL:—We received by last mail a copy (in pamphlet) of a memorial of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, setting forth a numerous array of well-known facts, extracts from the works of prominent authors, and well-founded arguments intended to illustrate the great natural advantages offered by San Diego as the Pacific termius of the proposed Southern trans-continental railway. The memorial will be presented in Congress at the present session; and we doubt whether a more powerful and convincing argument in favor of San Diego and the 32d parallel route can be adduced.

The busy little Frenchman, A. Lazard, sustained a heavy loss in business a few weeks ago, through the burning of his saw-mill at the Santa Rita mountains. "Frenchy," however, will not be vanquished by fire and is negotiating for the purchase of another mill with which to resume his operations in the Santa Rita forests.

MR. OSBORNE declares that Tubac is virtually a gigantic Indian rancheria. He moved thither with his worldly effects about two months ago, but found the hostile Indians so numerous and daring that he soon abandoned the project of "settling down," and returned to wrangle out a livelihood among the "sharpers" of Tucson. It is strange that nothing *can* be done to save this valley from utter desolation.

The Mails.

POST OFFICE, TUCSON, A. T.
Dec. 14, 1870.

Mails close:
West—Mondays and Thursdays, 2:30 p. m
East—Mondays and Thursdays, 4 p. m.
North—Mondays, 4 p. m.
South—Tubac and Sonora, 8 a. m,

Arrive:
Western—Sundays and Thursdays.
Eastern—Mondays and Thursdays.
Northern—Saturdays.
Tubac and Sonora, Wednesdays.

C. H. LORD, Postmaster.

RAIN:—The first rain of the season set in on Wednesday, and the weather has since continued damp and foggy—with occasional showers.

F. AUSTIN arrived from Camp Grant on Wednesday. The most important news item in his budget refers to the new military post in the Pinal mountains. It is 55 miles from Camp Grant, is manned by three companies of infantry and will be commanded by the very amiable E. Miles, Captain of Infantry, who is now on his way back from San Francisco.

ZECKENDORF'S LOTTERY is the ruling sensation. Out of the whole number of tickets, 200, there are now less than 50 to be disposed of, and the number is rapidly diminishing.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The War.

King William telegraphs to the Queen that Prince Frederick Charles on Monday won a great battle, in which some four French army corps were engaged, and that General Paladines was wounded. The whole German loss was one thousand. In this connection we have a report from the London Globe of the 30th, that the entire army of the Loire has capitulated, though the Globe's statement is not confirmed by any other reliable news.

The German have defeated the French Army on the Forth and taken Amiens. This uncovers Calias and seriously threatens Havre. They have 70,000 soldiers at Amiens.

Military authorities regard the defeat of the French under Paladines as certain, and the fall of Tours as sure to follow such defeat.

We have the (reported) official announcement from London that Russia has withdrawn her demands in favor of a Conference of the Treaty Powers.

It is given out that the Germans will soon attack Lille and Dunkirk.

Prince Frederick Charles has defeated the French, who lost 1,000 in the battle, which was not far from Etapes.

The Paris papers are severe on the Tours Government for continuing the war. Bismack says the capitulation of Paris will only be accepted on condition that it shall put a final end to the war. It is not said what will be done with Paris in case this condition is rejected by the French Provisional Government.

Dispatches confirm the report of the defeat of the Garibaldians at Pasques,

The supposed Fenians, Welch and Boucher, arrested at Manchester, have been discharged.

Citizens of France are not permitted to pass through Switzerland to join the French.

The King telegraphs Queen Augusta on the 5th that Orleans was occupied last night without being stormed. The Third corps took 9 cannon and one metralleuse.

The 8th corps 1st army on the 4th beat the French in several engagements northeast of Rouen taking some guns and 400 prisoners

New York, Dec. 9th.—Dispatches from King William to the Queen state that 10,000 prisoners and 77 guns were captured at Orleans. Duke of Mecklenburg reports the capture of 14,000 prisoners between the second and fourth; his losses 3,200; French loss 4,000 killed.

JNO. S. ELDE

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

North Side, Court-House Plaza,

TUCSON.

THOS. P. DUFFICY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.

Office in Warner's Building

TUCSON, A. T.

Notice!

I have this day appointed D. H. STICKNY my lawful Agent, to attend to all business connected with the SANTA RITA SAW-MILL, in my place and stead. Any arrangements made by the said D. H. STICKNY will meet with the approbation of the undersigned.

T. M. YERKES.

Aug 10, 1870. a20tf.

INDEPENDENT

BUTCHER SHOP.

DOSS BUILDING

South of Hodge's Saloon.

Mutton, Pork, Head-Cheese and Sausage always on hand.

HENRY GLASSMAN.

Oct. 15 tf.

THE STEVENS'

HOUSE!

MAIN STREET,

TUCSON, A. T.

A FIRST-CLASS

HOTEL,

OFFERING

Every Accommodation

TO

TRAVELLERS

OR

ANY OTHER MAN.

The building is the same heretofore known as

"THE HODGES HOUSE,"

and recently advertised as

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

BEDROOMS

of every size from the dimensions of an ordinary

CHICKEN-COOP

to those of a

CORRAL!—

Neatly furnished, warmed and ventilated always ready to receive customers.

Baths

Furnished without extra charge; the party wishing this peculiar accommodation having unrestricted permission to use ad li. atum the stream of water which courses through the yard.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with detached fragments of all varieties birds and beasts known to Solomon, Darius and Xerxes—dogs excepted.

Free! Freee!!

The best institution ever opened to the public in Arizona is the

STEPHENS HOUSE

Lunches

FREE

AT THE BAR.

Notice!

All Persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a certain Promissory Note for one thousand five hundred dollars, given by me to Simon E. Chambers, dated April 7th, 1870, and payable on the first of January 1871, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud.

S. W. CHAMBERS.

Tucson May 9, 1870. tf870.

BANK OF SAN DIEGO!

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Exchange bought.

DRAFTS

On San Francisco and Eastern cities sold.
Money loaned—Interest paid on time deposits.
a10m3

KING WILLIM HOTEL!

WARNER'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET

Board per week $8,00. Single meals 50 cents.

The tables are supplied with the best of everything to be purchased in our markets, prepared by the best cook in town.

Give our accommodations a trail; we thinke we can suit every taste.

Oct. 1, '70. tf. O. REICHTENBACH.

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR STORE.

BY

J. GOLDTREE

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin.
Bourbon "	

WINES.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

STAGE COMPANY

THE undersigned are running a 4-horse Passenger Coach from Tucson, By way of the Burro Silver Mines to La Mesilla, New Mexico—Connecting at La Mesilla with Stages for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, California, the Eastern States.

For the survey of public lands within the limits of the land grant of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the Territories of Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah, as follows:

For surveying the public lands in the Territory of Colorado at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars for standard lines, twelve dollars for township lines, and ten dollars for section lines, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in the Territory of Utah at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars for standard, twelve dollars for township lines, and ten dollars for section lines, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in the Territory of Wyoming at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars for standard lines twelve dollars for township lines, and ten dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars: Provided, That the foregoing appropriations for surveys of public lands within the limits of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's land grant shall be conditional upon the compliance of said company or party in interest with the requirements of the twenty-first section of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty four, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes,' approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two."

For the survey of the public land within the limits of the land grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in a direct line extending from Du Luth, on Lake Superior, to Georgetown, on the Red river of the North ninety five thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars: Provided, That five thousand dollars of this appropriation shall be expended for office work by the surveyor general of Minnesota: And provided further, That before any land granted to said company by the United States shall be conveyed to any party entitled thereto under any of the acts incorporating or relating to said company, there shall be paid into the treasury of the United States the cost of surveying, selecting, and conveying the same, by the said company, or party interest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For an examination and survey under the direction of the President of the United States, of the routes of Tehuantepec and Nicaragua, in order to ascertain the practicability of a ship canal at these places between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, thirty thousand dollars.

To meet expenses to be incurred in the prosecution and collection of claims due the United States, twenty five thousand dollars, to be disbursed under the direction of the Attorney General: Provided, that appropriations for salaries and pay of officers and others heretofore employed in the departments and now employed in the department of justice, are hereby transferred to the said department of justice, to be disbursed in accordance with the law organizing the same.

For compensation of clerks and for additional compensation to the same, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars

To pay salary of the consul at Port Said, Egypt, two thousand dollars.

For the payment of the necessary expenses incurred in defending suits against the Secretary of the Treasury, or his agents, for the seizure of captured and abandoned property, and for the defence of the United States in respect to such property in the Court of Claims, sixty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

For continuing the collection of statistics of mines and mining, to be laid before Congress, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand dollars

For continuing the geological survey of the Territories of the United States by Professor Haydon, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty five thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide a law library for each of the Territories of Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, respectively, is hereby appropriated.

To pay Paul S Forbes the balance due him under contract with the Navy Department for a steam-engine for the Algonquin, twenty-seven thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars.

To pay Horatio Ames the amount now due him for wrought-iron rifled guns made by him for the navy by order of the Bureau of Ordnance, and tested and accepted by them, seventy-two thousand and sixty dollars and thirty-eight cents

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Jacob P. Leese, assignee of Thomas O. Larkin in community to a judgment of the Court of Claims, rendered December twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty, less the interest and the sum paid on account, viz: the balance of three thousand five hundred and thirty four dollars and forty-five cents, which sum shall be in full satisfaction of all demands against the government for said account.

To pay Henry S. Halleck and Dyas T. Parker the sum of seven thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars, in full satisfaction of a judgment in rem recovered in the district court of the United States for the southern district of Illinois, on the seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay for services rendered by employees at the flathead and Blackfoot agencies, in the Territory of Montana, and for supplies furnished and for travelling and incidental expenses of agents during a period of about four years, commencing in eighteen hundred and sixty five, ten thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty-four cents.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay an indebtedness on account of Indian service in California, incurred and left unpaid by Charles Maltby, late superintendent of Indian affairs, as per accounts in the Indian Office, eight thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay deficiencies incurred for the Indian service in California by Austin Wiley, former superintendent of Indian affairs, twenty thousand nine hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay outstanding liabilities incurred in fitting up the branch mint at Carson city since its construction, thirty-one thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-six cents.

To enable the secretary of the Interior to pay John Finn the amount due him for supplies furnished for the Indian service as per abstract and vouchers on file in the Indian Office, forty-four thousand four hundred and forty dollars and ninety-four cents.

To pay the outstanding indebtedness contracted in the Sioux Indian district, under act of July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, vouchers for which have been approved by General Harney, and are now filed in the Interior Department, and have been or shall be approved by the secretary of the Interior, fifty-six thousand three hundred and forty-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents.

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson. P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods consisting a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC, ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whiskey** and the best California **Wines** and **Brandy**.

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n12

NORTH AMERICAN
MUTUAL
Life Insur'nce Co.
OF
NEW YORk

Amt. insured by policies, $21,000,000.

Value of policies or cash on hand that would be required of any company for the guarantee of that amount of insurance issued, $857,606.41.

Special Deposits,	$931,000.
General Deposits,	$100,000.
Total,	$1,051,000.
Surplus.	$173,000.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF,
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage Those who favor us with their confidence

A. L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY,
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented.
Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,
66 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

PIONEER MILLS!

—:oOo:—

W. BICHARD & Co.

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf.

January 22, 1870.

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street; Adamsville.

—:oO:—

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

A. LEVIN & CO.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.
East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69, tf.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1870. No 50

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4.00
One copy for three months..... 2.00
Single numbers, each 25
Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and seventy one, viz:

* * * * * * *

To pay the outstanding indebtedness contracted in the Sioux Indian district, under act of July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight vouchers for which have been approved by General Harney, and are now filed in the Interior Department, and have been or shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, $56,347.37.

For the purchase by the Secretary of the Interior of fifteen sets, or as many as may be necessary, of the United States Statutes at Large, from volume one to nine, both inclusive, $472.50; and the judges of the circuit court of the United States who have not already received them, shall, severally, be entitled to receive, for his use while in office, a copy of each volume of the Statutes at Large and also a copy of each volume of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, succeeding the third volume of Wallace's Reports, and such copies of the Statutes and reports received by any one of the said judges, shall, upon his resignation, removal from office, or death, be delivered up to his successor in office

For this amount, or as much thereof as may be necessary for payment for services rendered and supplies furnished for and on account of the Indian service at the Fort Bethold agency, Dakota Territory, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior in a communication to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, dated February sixteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, the sum of $63,203.05., or as much thereof as shall be found by the Secretary of the Interior upon examination to be justly due.

To reimburse E. M. Sargent money expended by him in carrying out a contract with the Post Office Department for mail service from Lowell, Massachusetts, to adjacent points, $2,000.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to indemnify A. M. Adams for losses by depredations committed by Kiowa and Comanche Indians in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, $29,492.62.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claim of Mr. Baca y Salazar for depredations committed by the Navajoe Indians in New Mexico, nine thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the account of Harvey D. Scott, for his per diem and mileage as commissioner for the examination of the first ten miles of the Minnesota Southern railroad, in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, under the appointment of the Secretary of the Interior, $364,10.

For this amount or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the account of Harvy D Scott, for his per diem and mileage as commissioner for the examination of the first ten miles of the Minnesota Valley railroad, in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, under the appointment of the Secretary of the Interior, $434.40.

For this amount or as much thereof as may be necessary to pay the account of Pardon H. Sibley for his per diem and mileage in attending the session of the board of government commissioners, directors and engineers, assembled by the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, for the purpose of establishing a standard for the Pacific railroad, two thousand and sixty-three dollars.

For additional pay heretofore held from William Syphax, to equalize his pay with that of an assistant messenger, two thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

To enable the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to make observations in Europe on the eclipse of the sun next December, twenty-nine thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to reimburse the owners of the Norwegian bark, General Birch, for the expenses incurred by them in the rescue and care of thirty-four American citizens, master and crew of the American ship Dreadnought, wrecked on Cape Penas on the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, $3,239, in gold.

To pay C. B. H. Fessenden for amount found due him as collector of the port of New Bedford, for commissions on light-house disbursements outside of his district, three thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventeen cents.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures, in the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and previous years, and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, including legal assistance to the Attorney General, and other special and extraordinary expenditures in cases of the Supreme Court of the United States in which the United States are concerned, and for prosecutions of offenses committed against the United States, and for safe keeping of prisoners, one million two hundred thousand dollars.

To secure the making of a contract by the Secretary of War with Henry K. Brown, of Newburg, New York, for a bronze equestrian statue of Brevet Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, fifteen thousand dollars, in addition to the sum appropriated by the joint resolution for that purpose, approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

For special agent to report on the trade between the United States and the dependencies of Great Britain in North America, as provided for by joint resolution approved June twenty-three, eighteen hundred and seventy, four thousand dollars.

For geographical surveys and military reconnoissances west of the Mississippi river, one hundred thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of War to defray the necessary expenses of the Bureau of Ordnance and its officers, in connection with the court of inquiry, held in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and of which Major General George H. Thomas was president, five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no advertisement, notice, or proposal for any executive department of the government, or for any bureau thereof, or for any office therewith connected, shall be published in any newspaper whatever, except in pursuance of a written authority for such publication from the head of such department; and no bill for any such advertising, or publication shall be paid unless there be presented, with such bill, a copy of the written authority aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to authorize the Light-house Board to properly mark all pier-heads belonging to the government on the northern and northwestern lakes, when completed or repaired, and duly notified of such completion or repairs by the department in charge of such construction or repairs; and the provision requiring that five of the six revenue cutters upon the northern and northwestern lakes be laid up, is hereby repealed, and as many of them as the Secretary of the Treasure, in his discretion, shall put in commission, shall be specially charged with aiding vessels in distress on said lakes, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, shall be, and is authorized to sell two of said revenue cutters, now on the northern lakes, for such consideration and under such regulations as he may prescribe, and that the proceeds be covered into the treasury,

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that there is hereby appropriated the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the erection in the Congressional Cemetery, of monuments in memory of those representatives who have died since eighteen hundred and sixty; said monuments to be of uniform size and style with those already erected; and this sum to be disbursed under the direction of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, upon contracts made by him with the lowest responsible bidders therefor, after due public notice given.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the mayor of the city of Washington, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, the Architect of the Capitol Extension, and their successors in office, together with two men to be appointed by the mayor of the city of Washington, by and with the advice and consent of the board of aldermen of said city, are hereby appointed a committee to cause the Washington City canal, either in whole or in part, to be dredged, or if deemed best, dredged and narrowed, or arched and converted into a sewer; and for the purpose of making this improvement, the corporate authorities of the city of Washington are hereby authorized and directed to levy and collect a tax of one hundred thousand dollars upon all taxable property in said city, for defraying part of the expenses thereof, and the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of defraying in part the expenses of the same; and out of any moneys arising from the sale of any real estate should any take place belonging to said canal the government shall first be indemnified for any moneys hereby appropriated, the improvements aforesaid to be paid for at the rate of one-third by the government, and two-thirds by the city as the work progresses, and the total expenditure not to exceed the amount herein provided for.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the corporation of Washington shall have power to issue certificates of indebtedness not to exceed in amount two hundred thousand dollars in addition to the sum heretofore authorized, and to bear interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, and to be redeemable within five years from the date of issue. The said certificates not to be of a less denomination than fifty dollars, and to be receivable for taxes due said corporation, to such amount yearly as said corporation may designate by law; not, however, to exceed fifty per centum of the amount due by any taxpayer, and said certificates shall be used for no other purpose than the payment of the ascertained indebtedness of the corporation of Washington to the sixth day of June, 1870.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase two exhaust fans, one engine, exhaust pipes, and so forth, for the removal of the impure air of the Senate chamber, and there is hereby appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars to purchase the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary: Provided, That the improvements be made under the supervision of the engineer of the Senate and that the joint committee on Ventilation be directed to inquire into the practicability and expense of making such alterations in the Senate chamber and the hall of the House of Representatives as will bring said chamber and hall to the exterior of the building.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the act approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, making an appropriation for the completion of the custom-house court-house and post-office building in Knoxville, East Tennessee, was intended to include and revive, and shall be deemed and held to include and revive all former unexpended appropriations for the same object.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the payment for transportation of public stores, provided for in "A resolution for the relief of John E. Reeside," passed by the present Congress, shall be made in accordance with the orders and decrees of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to ascertain, or cause to be ascertained, the amount of expense necessarily incurred by the territorial authorities of Montana for arms and supplies for the volunteer forces called out to suppress Indian hostilities in the Territory of Montana in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and report to Congress at the next session the names of the persons entitled to relief, together with a statement of the facts and sums upon which such report may be based.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay such persons as were actually employed in the insurrectionary States in connection with the Treasury Department, as clerks of the United States, during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five or eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in connection with the revenues of the government, compensation at the rates provided by law for services rendered at such offices, and an amount sufficient for that purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to construct a good and substantial pier of stone or iron in the Delaware bay, at or near Lewess, in Sussex county, in the State of Delaware, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That it may and shall be lawful for the president, directors, and company of the Junction Breakwater railroad in the State of Delaware, to extend their railroad upon and over said pier, and freely to use their said pier in connection with the said road, subject to such regulations and charges for maintenance and repairs as the Secretary of war may adopt.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to withhold patents for any portion of the lands known as the Black Bob Indian lands in Kansas, and also to withhold his approval of all transfers of said lands, and to permit peaceable occupancy by all settlers or Indians now residing thereon, until further action by Congress in relation thereto, without prejudice to existing rights.

Approved, July 15, 1870.

AN ACT authorizing the establishment of water meters for the Potomac water, the laying of an additional water main from the distributing reservoir of the Washington aqueduct, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to prevent unnecessary waste of Potomac water, and in order to more fully enforce the laws of the corporation of Washington and Georgetown, in relation to the distribution of the same, the engineer officer in charge of Washington aqueduct is hereby authorized and empowered, after giving notice, to shut off the water when such notice shall be disregarded from any places where a waste of water is occurring.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the use of Potomac water for mechanical and manufacturing purposes, or for private fountains, street and pavement washers, shall be allowed only when, in the opinion of said engineer, it will not be detrimental to the general distribution of the water in the two cities.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the supply of water to all manufacturing establishments, hotels, livery stables, and other places requiring a large quantity, shall be determined by meters erected and maintained at the expense of the consumer; and the corporations of Washington and Georgetown shall charge and collect for the quantity so determined a price not exceeding three cents per hundred gallons.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said engineer officer shall cause to be furnished, and laid from the distributing reservoir of the Washington aqueduct to Capitol Hill, in the city of Washington, along such route as he shall determine, an iron main of thirty-six inches in diameter, connected with the present mains at such points as he shall direct, and that the entire cost thereof shall be borne proportionately by the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, and in order to provide for such cost, the said corporations are hereby empowered and authorized to increase the present water rates and water taxes to such an amount as may by them be deemed necessary.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of enabling the corporations aforesaid to carry out the provisions of this act, it shall be competent for them to borrow, in such proportions as they may deem necessary, a sum of money not exceeding two hundred and sixty thousand dollars for the city of Washington, and forty thousand dollars for the city of Georgetown, redeemable within a period of ten years, out of any revenue to be derived from water rents.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

AN ACT to amend the act to incorporate the National Academy of Sciences.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the act to incorporate the National Academy of Sciences, approved March three eighteen hundred and sixty three, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to remove the limitation of the number of ordinary members of said academy as provided in said act.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

AN ACT to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to the State of Louisiana to aid in constructing a railroad therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands which were granted by Congress, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to the State of Louisiana, to aid in the construction of the New Orleans Opelusas and Great Western railroad, and which have not been lawfully disposed of by the said State under said grant, which has expired by limitation, or by act of Congress since the original grant, are hereby declared forfeited to the United States, and these lands shall hereafter be disposed of as other public lands of the United States.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

AN ACT to discontinue the Clarksville, Arkansas, land district and the establishment of an additional land district in that State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district of lands now subject to disposal at Clarksville, Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby, discontinued from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, and that there the said land district be divided as follows: Beginning at the corner common to township twelve and thirteen north, ranges seventeen and eighteen west, and running thence west, between said townships to the corner common to township twelve and thirteen north, ranges 26 and 27, west; thence south with said range line to the corner common of townships nine and ten north; thence west on the line between said townships to the western boundary of the State, the lands lying north of said division line, and within the limits of the said Clarksville district, to be subject to disposal at Harrison Arkansas, and those lands lying south of said division line within said district to be subject to disposal at Dardanelle, Arkansas, to be known and designated as the Harison and Dardanelle, land district.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of the next ensuing session, a register and receiver for each of said land districts, who shall be required to reside at the site of their respective offices, who shall be subject to the same laws and responsibilities, and whose compensation and fees shall be respectively the same per annum as are now allowed by law to other land offices in said State.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

AN ACT to extend the provisions of the pre-emption laws to the Territory of Colorado, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the privileges of the act of May thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands in the United States," be, and the same are hereby, extended to Colorado; and the proviso of the first section of the act approved June second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to establish a land office in the Territory of Colorado, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That nothing in the act of Congress approved March twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty four, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes," shall be construed to relieve such settlers from the obligation to file the proper notices of their claims, as in other cases, and all claimants of pre-emption rights shall hereafter, when no shorter period of time is now prescribed by law, make the proper proof and payment for the lands claimed, within eighteen months after the date prescribed for filing their declaratory notices shall have expired: Provided, That where said said date shall have elapsed before the passage of this act, said pre-emptors shall have one year after the passage hereof in which to make such proof and payment.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act amendatory of the organic law of Colorado Territory, and for other purposes," approved May fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the first section of an act entitled "An act amendatory of the organic law of Colorado Territory, and for other purposes, approved May fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and the same is so far amended, that writs of error shall be allowed from any decision of a private court to the supreme court of said Territory, in the same manner they were allowed before the passage of the act to which this is amendatory.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

AN ACT to establish a port of delivery at Kansas City, Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, shall be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery, annexed to and made a part of the collection district of New Orleans, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States, and all the privileges and facilities afforded by act of Congress of the second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Loisville, Saint Louis, Nashville, and Natchez to be secured and paid at those places," shall be extended to said port. A surveyor of customs shall be appointed to reside at said port and perform the duties prescribed by law, who shall receive the same compensation now provided or which may hereafter be provided by law for surveyors of the same grade.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

AN ACT for the relief of the United States and Brazil Steamship Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to refund to the United States and Brazil Steamship Company, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, all sums heretofore collected at the custom-house at New York city by way of tonnage taxes upon the vessels of said company employed in mail service between the United States and Brazil under the provisions of the act of twenty-eight May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil," notwithstanding that such sums were paid without due legal protest and appeal: Provided, That satisfactory evidence shall be produced to the said Secretary that at the time the said taxes were imposed the said vessels were in Brazil specially exempted from similar exactions to which other vessels were in the ports of that country liable.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

AN ACT to annul a portion of a certain statute of the Territory of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following recited portion of a statute of the Territory of New Mexico, approved February second eighteen hundred and sixty-five, viz: "And no writ of execution shall on any account be executed on the real estate of any person it there be no mortgage made by the husband and wife owing the said property, and the mortgage must have been executed with all the formalities required by law," be, and the same is hereby disaproved and declared null and void: Provided, That there shall be exempt from levy and forced sale under any process or order from any court of law or equity in said Territory the lot or parcel of ground and the buildings thereon occupied as a residence and owned by the debtor, being a house-holder and having a family, to the value of one thousand dollars. And if, in the opinion of the creditors, the premises claimed by such debtor as exempt are worth more than one thousand dollars than it shall be lawful for the officer to advertise and sell the said premises and out of the proceeds of such sale to pay to execution debtor the said sum of one thousand dollars, which shall be exempt from execution for one year theafter, and apply the balance on said execution: And provided further, That no sale shall be made unless a greater sum than one thousand dollars shall be bid for said premises.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

DECEMBER 24 ..... 1870.

The *Miner* of the 10th settles a question of veracity by nailing down thirteen lies against the Rev. J. W. Wasson, "proprietor" of the *Citizen*. Nor can the Rev. ———man set the charges aside, as his lies are numbered, individualized and accredited by incontrovertible proofs.

We condense the following from the local columns of the *Miner*:

A band of "good Apache Mohaves" visited Chino valley and there insulted women, tried to break into houses, flung a meat sack into one farmer's face and compelled another farmer to kill an ox to appease their appetites.

Troops have marched from Camp verde against a band of savages that recently committed depredations at Willow Grove und Williamson Valley.

An emeute at a dance house culminated in the stabbing of a man named Drum. He is likely to survive his injuries.

Mining operations are brisk, and every indication points to a very profitable mining season at hand.

The *Miner* thinks that a Miss who preaches morality at Prescott unsexed herself by treating a coarse subject in coarse language.

THE RESERVATION BORE.

In his report the Commissioner of Indian Affairs says of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, in substance: that if the Southern Pacific railroad be ever constructed it will probably pass through their reservations, in which event the condition of these Indians will be made even worse than it now is through the encroachments of the white settlers; and as they are becoming dissatisfied and uncontrollable the question should be settled as to the extension of their reservations, "which they insist upon and which the Department recommends."

The censure heretofore attached to the white settlers in the neighborhood of these reservations, and now again reiterated through the misrepresentations of a few interested Indian-worshippers, demands a little explanation. The Pima and Maricopa tribes, it is true, are dissatisfied—because the cultivated lands of the white settlers, just outside their reservation were not given to them as soon as demanded. This extraordinary demand, it is now pretty generally understood, was put forth by the chief, at the instigation of an avaricious mercantile firm in its efforts to monopolize their trade. These Indians lived contentedly, surrounded by thousands of acres of unoccupied land within their reservations until forced to believe, through the representations of bad men and mercenery or imbecile agents, that they were not in the full enjoyment of their rights, and hence arose the disaffection. They have recently been appeased and the common disturbers rewarded by a capricious survey which ousts white settlers from their homes on one side and gives the monopolists the full benefits of their schemes upon the other. It is therefore to be hoped that all parties will now rest satisfied, and refrain from all attempts to make this reservation question still more intricate. It would be well for the government to examine into the causes of disaffection in these tribes—taking particular pains to have the examination conducted by an honest man if the article can be procured and will risk contamination among the officials of Arizona—before acceding further to their demands. By this means an understanding can be arrived at which will enable the authorities to apply a remedy to the cause, instead of applying it to the effect as heretofore. It has been a "dirty business throughout," and one which, if thoroughly investigated, would show up a vast amount of official fraud and trickery.

THE APACHE.

From the tone of late Washington dispatches it would appear that the "powers that be" are becoming aroused to the necessity of establishing a peace with the Apaches upon a war basis. The government is declared to be at peace with all the Indians throughout the various States and Territories, the Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico alone, excepted. It is therefore the intention of the government to institute an active war against this tribe, thus to establish peace with the only Indians with whom humane and persuasive measures have proven ineffectual.

These deduction from late telegraphic dispatches are corroborated by official correspondence to the Governor of New Mexico, which particularizes the band commanded by the notorious Cachise as one to be pursued and exterminated. The *New Mexican* speaking of the peace policy heretofore observed in treating with the Apache Indians, and recommending the only measures to the adoption of which the people of either Territory look forward with confidence, viz: war unto subjugation, makes the following very appropriate comment:—

The humane and peaceable policy of the President toward the Indians has in the main worked well. Most of the tribes are far less troublesome now than two years ago. When the policy is accepted in good faith by any tribe of Indians, and they abstain from murder and robbery, every dictate of wisdom and economy, as well as humanity requires that they should be treated with the utmost kindness and every encouragement and assistance in acquiring and adopting the habits of civilized life furnished them; but when there is no hope of reformation or civilization as in the case of these Apaches, then both justice and humanity require that they be exterminated. Let the work be speedily and effectively done is the earnest prayer of the suffering and plundered people of southern New Mexico and Arizona.

IMMIGRATION from Sonora continues on a large scale. The immigrants are principally women; fifty arrived on Tuesday and stragglers are still coming in.

Its editor says of the *Citizen*: "It shall be a good egg"; the breed of the fowl responsible for the deposit, isn't stated. It may be a game, it may be a Shanghae, or it may be a common dung-hill—just as the reader chooses.

The villainous Income tax will probably receive a death-stroke at the present session of Congress. Bills to have it abolished have already been introduced by Senators Cole and Casserly. At this stage it is reasonable to believe that but few, if any, will vote its continuance.

The Newly Discovered Gold Mines of Chihuahua.

Under date of November 29, A. B. C. writes from El Paso to the Santa Fe *Post* regarding rich placer mines recently dicovered in the State of Chihuahua, near San Geronimo. Embodied in the communication is the following extract from a private letter written at the mines:

"Nov. 22—4. P. M.—Our stage has this moment returned from the placer. George (Frank Macmanus' brother) remained at the placer. He senty in *twenty ounces* of gold taken out by ten men on Saturday. These men were employed by our company. We own one-eight of the placer. Men are taking out much as $10 a day by using *cotenses* (baling) in cases where no pans are to be had. The gold is in grains from the size of grains of wheat us to grains of corn, and one piece that I saw was as large as huzle nut. The exitement is great; there must be already more than 500 men at work and men with carts, burros, etc., are wending their way towards the new El Dorado. George writes me that it is a big thing, with every prospect to continue. I hope it may, and that Chihuahua will once more raise her head."

FACTS FAIRLY STATED.

The Los Angeles News of the 3d inst., referring to the "Arizona elections," exposes the audacious frauds practised by McCormick and his tools, and speaks thus forcibly and truthfully regarding the conduct and social standing of two of the leading corruptionists:

It is understood that Governor Safford will give McCormick the certificate of election, but it is somewhat gratifying to know that his course has been so shameless in this canvass as to have earned for him the contempt and indignation of respectable men of all parties in Arizona. Safford and Wasson, the Surveyor General are the appointees of Senator Stewart of Nevada. For what dirty work they gained their positions at his hands can readily be imagined. They have carried into Arizona the same infamous practices they used in Nevada.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The War.

London, Dec. 14. Havre and Honfleur quite. 30,000 men thrown out to confront the Germans.

Havre is filed with war material.

Gunboats are on the Seine. No Prussians discovered by scouts. Prussians surprised at Chambard by some mobiles and French tirreurs.

It is reported that the Prussians bombarded Blois and now occupy one of the Fauburgs of Tours.

The Germans are near Tours and offer battle on both sides of the river.

Gen. Faidherbe having recaptured Taffarisham and St. Quintin is moving on Loan.

Manteuffel abandoned the attack on Havre and is moving south to aid Fred. Charles.

The French losses in the late sortie according to official reports are 25,000 killed and 5,022 wounded.

The Prussians have certainly occupied Bloise.

The official report of the surrender of Pfassbury states that 52 officers, 1839 men and 36 guns were captured with the fortress.

Montmedy has surrendered to the Germans. The besiegers did not bombard the town, they battered the walls with solid shot and as soon as a breach was effected the town capitulated.

Bordeaux Dec. 14.—Garibaldians have inflicted heavy losses in killed on wounded on the enemy in the eastern departments and hindered his progress.

Tours is no longer menaced the enemy retreating toward Paris.

London Dec. 14.—It is generally believed That voting is proceeding in Paris on plebescite urging further resistance.

Bordeaux, Dec. 14.—Government National defense has made Garibaldi a member of the Legion of Honor.

The Emperor is in perfect health. He has received visits from Chevalier Wikoff of New York and Cassagnac.

Bazaine is confined to his room by illness.

Havre, Dec. 14.—The Prussians have withdrawn from this section of country and the road is open to Yaetoh.

London, Dec. 15.—The French ironclad commanded by Capt. Briand, accidentally hit the U. S, steamer Shannandoah at Havre harbor and apologized.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

DECEMBER 24.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The drawing of prizes at the "Christmas Lottery" will take place to-night at Brichta's saloon. Mr. Einstein will superintend the the business throughout.

SNOW :—The first snow of the season put in an appearance on Sunday; the dark, heavy clouds which had enveloped the surrounding hills for several preceding days, cleared away and exposed the snow-capped summits of the Santa Rita and Catarina mountains. The atmosphere continues cold, damp and disagreeable, with abundant frosts.

CAN BE SATISFIED :—If any man doubt the sincerity of the statements which appear in the advertisement of the "Stevens House," in another column, he will readily acknowledge the veracity of every representation therein contained after testing the accommodations.

A FAIR PROPOSAL :—The editor (?) of the Citizen fixed up a card for us, which he publishes gratuitously. That's right; just keep it "standing," W., and send around your bill monthly—on the word of a man who, at least, pays his debts, we will pay you something for your space. The reappearance of the said card has written you down a sterile-brained scribbler; so let it continue; and thus aided by your own pen, ours will soon have you cared for at one of those benevolent institutions where dethroned reason may find a balm.

INDIANS :—On Sunday morning, the 18th inst., the train of Messrs. Tully & Ochoa was attacked by a band of Indians at a point near the Cienega, on the Apache Pass road. A fight with the teamsters ensued in which one of the latter was killed and two wounded. A part of the train fell into the hands of the Indians who escaped to the hills with twenty-seven head of oxen. This necessitated a division of the train; the teams which had escaped resuming their journey toward the San Pedro, and the four wagons from which the oxen were captured remaining, guarded by four men. Mr. Whipple, coming from New Mexico, arrived at the scene on Monday, and found the four men at their post, securely entrenched under cover of the wagons and prepared for a vigorous defense should the Indians return to rifle the wagons of their contents. Supplying to them what ammunition he had to spare, he caused one of the wounded men to be removed to his ambulance, and proceeded—arriving at a late hour on Monday night. Lieutenant Bourke with fifteen men is now in pursuit of the Indians, having started for the trail on Tuesday morning.

On the same day a party of Mexicans bringing fruit from Santa Cruz, Sonora, was attacked by Indians in the neighborhood of Tubac, A fight resulted in another victory for the Apaches and the death of two two Mexicans.

TROOPS, WAR, ETC. :—"During the next four weeks," says the S. D. Bulletin, "between 600 and 1000 recruits will be landed at this port for Arizona. About 250 will arrive here on the 23d from San Francisco, and the remainder will come by next Pacific Mail Steamship."

In this connection, the following extract from a private letter received by Thursday's mail from a friend at San Francisco, will particularly interest our readers in Arizona:

"I was shown, this morning, (13th,) a copy of an order for an united campaign against the Apaches. The cavalry will be kept in the field constantly, harrassing the Indians in all directions, not allowing them to plant, breaking up their rancherias, and pursuing them remorselessly to destruction. Arms and rations will be supplied to citizens and friendly Indians who desire to accompany the troops.

"Gen. Stoneman has the hearty support of Gen. Schofield and the War Office at Washington. Recruits are being sent forward and nothing will be left undone to strike a blow at the Apache which will be lasting. Gen. Stoneman will no doubt receive the hearty support of the people of Arizona, which he so well deserves. With his great influence he is working faithfully for the interests of your Territory."

THAT LOTTERY :—Mine vriends I shpeaks mit you now! Next night vat cooms, prings von lethery een der shtand, mit two heondherd prises. All der dickets vat is vill prings you van prize. So help mine conscience der peesh no schvindle, and der dickets will mek more as der moneysh vat I lose moneysh on der lothery so help mine soopther.

THE WASSON BRO'S :—We have got it into our head that prose cannot do them justice; and as subjects narrow and mean confine and degrade the spirit of true poetry, and should not, therefore, be permitted to constitute a poet's theme, we will just serve them up for Christmas, in doggerel, "thusly" :

Two whining snobs; two upstarts foul, unclean;
Two tools of sycophants despised and mean;
Two reptiles base, in shining scales arrayed,
Stretched on a slimy bed with fangs displayed.

Those noxious sprouts from social treason shorn
And to a life of self-dependence born,
Hath felt no impulse, sought no aim, no goal,
But those that filth and falsehood best control!

Love ye your lives of vassalage and shame
Or are you forced to damn a tainted name?
Quick! Answer make, lost paupers! Speak in time—
Reform may rule that Honor reign sublime.

G. D. H. sends us the following, together with a statement to the effect that upon retiring to his room at a late hour on Tuesday night, he concluded to build him a fire, but discovered that not a single vestige of his wood-pile remained; he is therefore anxious to cuss the thief—and here is the way he does it:

In this cold, wintry, chilly, freezing clime, 'tis bad to lose a back-log—worse to rhyme; but who on hastening to his welcome door, finds his hearth desolate—his log no more; the sacred fire which soothes the wintry blast, gone like a dream and numbered with the past; not e'en enough to light a cigarette—what can one do then with two frozen feet and teeth that chatter and a nose that's blue and fingers all like thumbs? What can be due the man who thus, feloniously intent, with malice aforethought, meanly went and stole my log—leaving, alas, poor me, to crawl twixt sheets colder than charity; in darkness hunt my poor, frost-bitten toes, with fingers colder than the bluest nose?

O Jove, if e'er the prayers of frozen men are heard in high Olympus, hear me then, nor pass unheeded this appeal I pen! No hecatombs I raise—we'll pass that by; the weather's cold and wood is awful high; Tucson can't make a raise, no more can I. But just ten strike the cuss, and with the stroke burn him to ashes, cinders, or at least to coke, to let him know, by Jove, that stealing is no joke. If lightning's scarce and Vulan has not made many a bolt to stop this ruthless raid on wood-piles, then, still with thy aid we'll see him lost in worse than London fog, to find himself stuck fast in stinking bog, there to be barked at by each mangy dog and grunted at by every passing hog—the thieving cuss that stole my Christmas log.

It was an unfriendly act on the part of Gov. Safford to have recognized, for McCormick, the Pah Ute county, (Nevada), vote, as this act, in whole or in part, defeated his friend Fitch of Nevada at the election in that State—to say nothing of the disgrace it entailed upon the "Little Governor" in Arizona.

ERNEST A. ERLANDSON.
General Importing, Shipping and Commis'n
MERCHANT,

Consignments solicited.

Orders for the purchase and shipment of California produce, Grain, Wheat, Flour, etc., solicited, will receive prompt and faithful attention, and will be filled at the ruling market prices.

Bills of Exchange on all the principal Commercial cities of Europe and America.

Office: Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

JNO. S. ELDER

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

North Side, Court-House Plaza,

TUCSON.

THOS. P. DUFFICY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.

Office in Warner's Building

TUCSON, A. T.

Notice!

I have this day appointed D. H. STICKNY my lawful Agent, to attend to all business connected with the SANTA RITA SAW-MILL, in my place and stead. Any arrangements made by the said D. H. STICKNY will meet with the approbation of the undersigned.

T. M. YERKES,

Aug 10, 1870. a20tf.

THE STEVENS'

HOUSE!

MAIN STREET,

TUCSON, A. T.

A FIRST-CLASS

HOTEL,

OFFERING

Every Accommodation

TO

TRAVELLERS

OR

ANY OTHER MAN.

The building is the same heretofore known as

"THE HODGES HOUSE,"

and recently advertised as

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

BEDROOMS

of every size from the dimensions of an ordinary

CHICKEN-COOP

to those of a

CORRAL!—

Neatly furnished, warmed and ventilated always ready to receive customers.

Baths

Furnished without extra charge: the party wishing this peculiar accommodation having unrestricted permission to use ad lib atum the stream of water which courses through the yard.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with detached fragments of all esculent birds and beasts known to field, forest and flood in Arizona—frogs excepted.

We better lay out this side of Friday.

Free! Freee!!

The best institution ever opened to the public in Arizona is the

STEVENS HOUSE

Lunches

FREE

AT THE BAR.

Notice!

All Persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a certain Promissory Note for one thousand five hundred dollars, given by me to Simon R. Chambers, dated April 7th, 1870, and payable on the first of January 1871, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud.

S. W. CHAMBERS,

Tucson May 2, 1870. 11j70.

BANK OF SAN DIEGO!

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Exchange bought.

DRAFTS

On San Francisco and Eastern cities sold.
Money loaned—Interest paid on time deposits.
a16m3

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR STORE.

BY

J. GOLDTREE

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin.
Bourbon "	

WINES.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON A. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars.

INDEPENDENT

BUTCHER SHOP.

DOSS BUILDING

South of Hodge's Saloon.

Mutton, Pork, Head-Cheese and Sausage always on hand.

HENRY GLASSMAN.

Oct. 16 tf.

AN ACT to extend the time for presenting claims for additional bounties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for presenting claims for additional bounties granted to soldiers by the twelfth and thirteenth sections of the act of July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby extended until the expiration of six months after the passage of this act, after which time all claims for such bounties not presented in due form shall be void; and the fourth section of the act approved March third eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, entitled "An act in relation to additional bounties and for other purposes," is hereby repealed.

Approved, July 13, 1870.

AN ACT to amend existing laws relating to internal revenue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the passage of this act, in addition to the articles now exempt by law, the articles and product hereinafter enumerated shall be exempt from internal tax, namely: Canned and preserved fish, shell fish, meats, fruits, and vegetables.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

AN ACT in amendment of the act entitled "An act establishing an uniform system of bankruptcy through the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the second clause of the thirty-third section of said act, as amended by the first section of an act in amendment thereof, approved July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, shall not apply to those debts from which the bankrupt seeks a discharge which were contracted prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the clause in the thirty-ninth section of said act which now reads "or who, being a banker, merchant, or trader, has fraudulently stopped or suspended and not resumed payment as his commercial paper within a period of fourteen days," shall be amended so as to read as follows: "or who, being a banker, broker, merchant, trader, manufacturer, or miner, has fraudulently stopped payment, or who has stopped or suspended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of fourteen days."

Approved, July 14, 1870.

AN ACT to require national banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every bank that has heretofore gone into liquidation under the provisions of section forty-two of the national currency act, shall be required to deposit lawful money of the United States for its outstanding circulation within sixty days from the date of the passage of this act. And every bank that may hereafter go into liquidation shall be required to deposit lawful money of the United States for its outstanding circulation within six months from the date of the vote to go into liquidation whereupon the bonds pledged as security for such circulation shall be surrendered to the association making such deposit and take up its bonds for thirty days after the expiration of the time specified, the Comptroller of the Currency shall have power to sell the bonds pledged for the circulation of said bank at public auction in New York city, and after providing for the redemption and cancellation of said circulation, and the necessary expenses of the sale to pay over any balance remaining from the proceeds to the bank, or its legal representative: Provided, That banks which are winding up in good faith for the purpose of consolidating with other banks exempt from the provisions of this act: And provided further, That the assets and liabilities of bonds so in liquidation shall be reported by the banks with which they are in process of consolidation.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

AN ACT to amend section four of the act of March thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall not be assessed or collected, under or by virtue of section four of an act approved March thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax and for other purposes," any internal tax upon pork-packers [illegible] or those engaged in smoking hams curing meats, or others known as in the provision trade, as manufacturers within the meaning of said [illegible] and if any such tax [illegible]

AN ACT to vacate the Forth Dakota military reservation in the Territory of Dakota and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military reservation at Fort Dakota, in the county of Minnehaha, and Territory of Dakote, be, and same is hereby, vacate entry under the provisions of the pre-emption and homestead laws of the United States, except so much thereof as may be embraced in section heretofore reserved for school purposes: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with aay rights which way have occurred previous to the withdrawal of said lands for the purposes of such reservation: And provided also, That any improvements on said reservation made by the military authorities prior to its relinquishment by the Secretary of War, shall be appraised by the register and receiver of the land office of the district in which said reservation is situated, and paid for by the purchaser of the lands on which the same are located: And provided further, That no patent shall issue for any portion of said lands until the improvements thereon shall have been paid for at their appropriated value.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

AN ACT to create a port of delivery at Houston Texas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that Houston in the State of Texas, shall be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery within the collection district of Galveston, and there shall be appointed a Surveyor of customs, to reside at said port, who shall perform the duties and receive the compensation and emoluments prescribed in the act of Congress approved March two, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, being "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Saint Louis, Nashville and Natchez, to be secured and paid at these places."

Approved, July 14, 1870.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

STAGE COMPANY

THE undersigned are running a 4-horse Passenger Coach from Tucson, By way of the Ewro Silver Mines to La Mesilla, New Mexico—Connecting at La Mesilla with coaches for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern States.

Particular attention paid to Express Matter and comfort of passengers.

DAVIS & COSGROV
Proprietors,

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson. P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description of adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail [illegible] such system and sell our good [illegible]

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF.
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPET
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage to those who favor us with their confidence.

A. L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. & April 1, 1869

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangemnts can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorlites of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it; as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented.
Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

PIONEER MILLS!

—:oOo:—

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf.

January 22, 1870.

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

—:oOo:—

This Pioneer Establishment keeps for sale liquors and cigars.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

Also

FINE LUNCHES.

A. GLEVIN & CO.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.
East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69, tf.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1870. No 51

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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One copy for three months..... 2,00
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Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes

For pay of clerks to superintendent for California $1,800

For temporary clerks to superintendents $6 per day.

For pay of sixty four interpreters as follows: Twenty-one for the tribes in Oregon, Nevada Territory, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico at five hundred dollars each; thirty-six for the tribes elsewhere, at four hundred dollars each; three for the Indian service in Utah, at five hundred dollars each; one with Shoshones and one for the Utahs, at one thousand dollars each; one for the Sissetons and Wahpetons bands of Sioux, four hundred dollars; and one for the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, now in Tama county, Iowa, four hundred dollars; in all, twenty-nine thousand two hundred dollars.

For buildings at agencies and repairs of same, $10,000.

For vaccine matter and vaccination of Indians, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For presents to and provisions for Indians, $10,000.

For actual necessary expenses incurred, and that may hereafter be incurred, by officers of the Indian Department in the rescue of prisoners from Indian tribes and returning them to their homes, and for the expenses incident to the arrest and confinement within the territory of the United States, by order of such officers of persons charged with crimes against the Indians, five thousand dollars.

For contingencies, including travelling incidentals, current, and contingent expenses of superintendents and agents, and of their offices, $38,500.

For improvement of farms on which Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches are located in the Indian country, and for the support of schools among them, and other benificent purposes, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, $20,000.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the subsistence of the Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Apache Kiowa, and Comanche Indians, who have been collected and located upon reservations set apart for their use and occupation by the treaties made with them in 1867, $220,000.

For this sum as provided, to be expended under the fourth article of the treaty of October 21 1867, and under the third article of treaty of same date with the Apaches, $30 000.

For purchase of clothing, as provided in the same treaties, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For the pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith miller and engineer, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of physician and teacher, $2,500.

For second payment as provided in the same treaties, to be expended in presents to the ten persons of the said tribes who in the judgment of the agent may grow the most valuable crops for the period named, $500.

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller and engineer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, five thousand two hundred dollars,

For transportation of goods, $7,000.

ARICAREES GROS VENTRES AND MANDANS.

For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions and other article as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employes, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for the support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort and improvement, $40,000.

ASSINABOINES.

For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employes, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for the support of the aged, sick and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort and improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

BLACKFEET, BLOODS, AND PIEGANS

For this amount to be expended in such goods, provisions and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employes, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance care for and support of the aged, sick and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in every other respect to promote their civilization, comfort and improvement, $50,000.

ALAPOOIAS, MOLALLAS, AND CLACKAMAS OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

For first of five instalments of the fourth series of annuity for beneficial objects five thousand five hundred dollars.

CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES.

For third of three instalments provided to be expended under the tenth article, treaty October twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty seven $20 000.

For purchase of clothing as per same article $14 500.

For pay of physician and teacher, as per 13th article same treaty, $2 500.

For pay of carpenter, farmer blacksmith miller and engineer as per same article $5,200.

For second of three instalments to be expended in present to the ten persons of said tribe whom the judgment of the agent may grow the most valuable crops for the ensuing year, as per fourteenth article same treaty, $500

For transportation of goods, $10,000.

For pay of carpenter, blacksmith miller and engineer, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, $5,200.

CHICKASAWS.

For permanent annuity in goods, $3,000.

BOIS FORT BAND OF CHIPPEWAS.

For fifth of twenty instalments, for the support of one blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron and steel and other articles necessary for the blacksmith shop, as per third article, treaty of April 17th, 1866, $1,500.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of one school teacher, and for necessary books and stationery, as per third article, treaty of April seventh, eigeteen hundred and sixty-six, $800.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the instruction of Indians in farming, and purchase of seeds, tools, and so forth, as per third article of treaty of April 7th 1866, $800.

For fifth of twenty instalments of annuity in money, to be paid per capita, as per third article, treaty April 7th, 1866, $1,000.

For fifth of twenty instalments of annuity in goods and other articles, as per third article treaty April 7th, 1866, $6,500.

For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuity goods and provisions, per 6th article treaty of April 7th, 1866, $1,500.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

For sixteenth of twenty instalments in coin, per 4th article treaty thirtieth September, 1854, five thousand dollars,

For 16th of twenty instalments in coin, per 4th article treaty 30th September, 1854, five thousand dollars.

For 16th of twenty instalments for agricultural implements and cattle carpenters' and other tools, and building materials per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, 1854, $3,000.

For 16th of twenty instalments for moral and educational purposes, three hundred dollars, of which to be paid to the Grand Portage Band yearly, to enable them to maintain a school at their village, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, 1854, $3,000.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shop per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, 1854, $1,060.

For support of smith and shop, during the pleasure of the President, as per seventh and twelfth articles of treaty April 7th, 1866, $600.

For support of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President, as per twelfth article treaty of September thirtieth, 1854, and seventh article treaty April 7th, 1866, $1,200.

For insurance, transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuities and provisions for Chippewas of Lake Superior, five thousand dollars.

For this amount to be paid in coin, to enable the Secretary of the treasury to fulfill treaty stipulations relative to the payment of annuities with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River, the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan, Indians of the Mackinaw agency in the State of Ohio, $36,753.47; being the aggregate difference between the coin value of payments made in currency during the years 1863 and 1864, at the dates of treasury warrants and the amounts due in coin by treaty stipulations, with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum from dates of said treasury warrants, to June 30 1870.

For the erection of a dock for the use of Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, at L'Anse bay, $5,000.

For the relief of O-shou-wansno, chief, on account of the destruction of his buildings in the Sault Sainte Marie canal, eight hundred dollars.

For repairing agency buildings at Mackinaw and Saint Sainte Marie, $1,000.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

For fourth of ten instalments of the second series in money per fourth article treaty 4th October 1842, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, 1854, and third article treaty 7th May, 1864, $4,166 67.

For fourth of ten instalments of the second series, for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth article treaty of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four hundred dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments of the second series in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments of the second series, for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For fourth of ten instalments of second series, for the purchase of provisions and tobacco per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article of treaty seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For fourth of ten instalments of the second series, for the support of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of seventh May, eighteen hundred and sixty four, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For fourth of ten instalments of the second series, for pay of two farmers, per third article treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty three cents.

For sixteenth of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty of twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five twenty thousand dollars.

For twenty-fourth of twenty-six instalments, to be paid the Chippewas of Mississippi, per third article treaty of August second eighteen hundred and forty-seven, one thousand dollars.

For third of ten instalments for the support of a school or schools upon said reservation, in accordance with third article of treaty March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, four thousand dollars.

For third of ten instalments to be expended in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture and assisting them to become self sustaining, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, six thousand dollars.

For third of ten instalments for the support of a physician, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For third of ten instalments for the purchase of necessary medicines, in accordance with third article of treaty March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven three hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary cost of delivery of annuities and provisions for Chippewas of Mississippi, in accordance with sixth article of the treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI, PILLAGER, AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHSIH BANDS OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

For seventh instalment to furnish said Indians with ten yoke of good work oxen, twenty log-chains, two hundred grubbing hoes, ten plows, ten grindstones, one hundred axes, (handled,) twenty spades, and other farming implements, per fifth article treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the pay of two carpenters, one thousand eight hundred dollars, and two blacksmiths, one thousand eight hundred dollars; four farm laborers, two thousand four hundred dollars; one physician, one thousand two hundred dollars, and medicine for the sick, five hundred dollars, per fifth article treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For this ammount, to be applied toward the support of a saw-mill, to be built for the common use of the Chippewas of the Mississippi and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, as per sixth article of treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For pay of services and travel[l]ing expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons to attend the annuity payments to the Indians, and to inspect the fields, buildings, mills, and other improvements, as stipulated in the seventh article, treaty May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, not exceeding ony year more than twenty days' service, at five dollars per day, or more than three hundred miles travel, at ten cents per mile, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For pay of female teachers employed on the reservations to instruct Indian girls in domestic economy, one thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS, PILLAGER, AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS.

For sixteenth of thirty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred dollars and sixty six cents

For sixteenth of thirty instalments of annuity in goods per third article treaty twenty-second February eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars.

For sixteenth of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars

For sixteenth of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF RED LAKE AND PEMBINA TRIBE OF CHIPPEWAS.

For this amount as annuity to be paid per capita to the Red Lake band of Chippewas consisting by the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and second article supplementary to treaty twelfth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars

For seventh of fifteen instalments for the purpose of supplying the Red Lake band of Chippewas with gilling twine, cotton matter, calico, linsey, blankets, sheeting, flannels, provisions, farming tools, and for such others useful articles, and for such other useful purposes as may be deemed for their best interests, per third article supplementary treaty of April 12, 1864, $8,000.

For seventh of fifteen instalments for same objects for Pembina band of Chippewas, per same treaty, $4,000.

For seventh of fifteen instalments for pay of one blacksmith, one physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, one miller, and one farmer per fourth article of same treaty, $2,900.

For seventh of fifteen instalments for the purchase of iron and steel, and other articles, for blacksmithing purposes, per same treaty as above $1,500.

For seventh of fifteen instalments, to be expended for carpentering, and other purposes, per same treaty, $1,000.

For seventh of fifteen instalments, to defray expenses of a board of visitors to consist of not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments of the said Chippewa Indians; each member of the board to be paid not more than five dollars per day, for not more than twenty days' service, and ten cents per mile for not more than three hundred miles travel, $390.

For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions, and iron and steel for blacksmiths, for the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe, $3,000.

CHOCTAWS.

For permanent annuity, per second article treaty November 16th, 1855, and thirteenth article treaty June 22, 1855, $3,000.

For permanent annuity for support of light horsemen, $600.

For permanent annuity for support of blacksmith, per sixth article treaty October 18th 1820, ninth article treaty January 20th, 1825, and thirteenth article treaty June 23d, 1855, $600.

For permanent annuity for education, per second article treaty January 20th, 1825, and thirteenth article treaty June 22d, 1855, $6,000.

For permanent annuity for iron and steel per ninth article treaty January 20th, 1825 and thirteenth article of treaty June 22d 1855, $320.

For interest on $000,827.02, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of June 22d, 1855, $19,512.89.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS IN MIDDLE OREGON

For first instal*l*ment third series, for beneficial objects, per second article treaty June 25th 1845, $4,000

For eleven' of fifteen instal*l*ments for pay and subsisten e of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plow maker, per fouth article treaty June 25th, 1855, $3,500.

For eleleventh of twenty instal*l*ments for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school-teacher, per fourth article treaty June, 25th, 1855, $5,600.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for salary of the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty June 25th, 1855, $500.

CREEKS.

For permanent annuity in money per fourth article treaty August 7th, 1860, and fifth article treaty August 7th, 1856, $2,500.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty June 16th, 1852, and fifth treaty August 7th, 1856, $3,000.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty January 24th, 1826, and fifth article treaty August 7th, 1856, $20,000.

For permanent annuity for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty January 24th, 1826. and fifth article treaty August, 7th, 1856, $840.

For permanent annuity for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty January 24th, 1826, and fifth article treaty August 7th, 1856, $270.

For permanent annuity for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty January 24th, 1826, and fifth article treaty August 7th, 1856, $600,

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars for purposes of education per six article treaty August 7th, 1856, $10,000.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, $840,

For iron and steel of shop, $370,

For wagon-maker, $6,000.

For education, $1,000.

For assistance in agricultural operations, $2,000.

For interest on $275,100, at the rate of five [illegible] per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under provisions of third article treaty June 14th, 1866, $38,758.48.

For this amount to be expended in the repair of the Mission school building, near the Arkansas river, $1,000.

For the fulfill*m*ent of the provisions of the third and fourth articles of the treaty with the Creek nation, concluded June 14th, 1866, from the proceeds of sales of lands to the Seminoles, to be applied pro rata on the several amounts awarded and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, $100,000, payment to be made to each claimant or to his or her heirs in person.

CROWS.

For second of thirty instal*l*ments to supply male persons, six hundred in number, over fourteen years of age, with a suit of good substantial woolen clothing, consisting of coat, hat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, and woolen socks, as per ninth article of May 7th, 1868, $8,400.

For second of thirty instal*l*ments to supply each female, seven hundred in number, over twelve years of age, with a flannel shirt, or the goods necessary to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestic, as per same article, $8,400.

For second of thirty instal*l*ments to supply three hundred boys and three hundred and fifty girls, under the ages named, such flannel and and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, together with a pair of woolen hose for each, as per same article, $5,500,

For second of ten instal*l*ments, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities may indicate to be proper, the sum of ten dollars for each Indian roaming, one thousand souls, as per same article, $10,000.

For construction of an agency building, as per third article of the same treaty, $1,000.

For building a residence for physician, as per same article, $1,000.

For the construction of five buildings, for carpenter, farmer, blacksmith miller and egineer. as per same article, $2,500.

For pay of physician for two years ending June 30, 1871, as per tenth article same treaty, $2,800.

For first of twenty instal*l*ments for pay of teacher and furnishing necessary books and stationery, under seventh article same treaty, $3,000.

For purchase of seed and agricultural implements for those who have selected lands and intend in good faith to cultivate the soil as per eighth article same treaty, $5,000.

For pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blanksmith, $5,200, as per tenth article same treaty.

For first of ten instal*l*ments, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and neccessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of twenty dollars for each Indian engaged in agriculture, nine hundred and fifty three souls as per ninth article of the same treaty, $19,600.

For first of four instal*l*ments to furnish said Indians with flour and meat, as per ninth article same treaty, $131,400.

For purchase of cows and oxen under same article $11,250.

For first of the three instalments to be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe, who in the judgment of the agent may grow the most valuable crops, as per twelfth article same treaty, $500.

For pay of second blacksmith, iron and steel, as per eighth article same treaty $2,000.

For insurance and transportation of goods $10,000.

DELAWARES.

For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty September 24th, 1829, to treaty of October 3d, 1868, $100: Provided, That satisfactory evidence shall be shown to the Secretary of the Interior that one of the chiefs provided for by said private articles is still alive.

For interest on $46,800 at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and *twenty-nine, for education, per Senate resolution* June 13, 1839, and fifth article treaty of May 6th, 1856, $2,034.

For this amount, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the provisions of the ninth article of the treaty of July 4, 1866, with the Delaware Indians by a division of money and stocks held by the United States in trust for them, between the twenty Delawares who have elected to become citizen and the residue of said nation, $22,714.25; of which 8,930,69 shall be deducted from the credits of said nation, 13,777.56, to be taken equitable from their several kinds of stock, shall be transfered to be Secretary of the Treasury, and become the property of the United States.

D'WAMISH AND OTHER ALLIED TRIBES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

For eleventh instal*l*ment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instal*l*ments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructors, per fourteenth article treaty twenty second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instal*l*ments for the support of a smith and carpenter shop, and furnishing it with necessary tools, five hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instal*l*ments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, *and physician, who shall furnish medicines* for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

FLATHEADS AND OTHER CONFEDERATED TRIBES.

For the second of five instalments on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, being the third series, of beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five four thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for providing suitable intructors therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars,

For eleven of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tin and gunsmiths', and wagon and plow makers' shops, and providing necessary tools therefor per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalmets for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars

For eleventh of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees and furnishing necessary furniture therefor per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the pay of each of each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen hundred dollars.

For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions to said Indians, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, four thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary for purchasing and transporting a saw and grist mill for the use of the Flathead Indians at their agency at Montana Territory, and for constructing the necessary buildings therefor, to replace those destroyed by fire in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

(Continued on p. 4)

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

DECEMBER 31 .....1870.

BOSH.

Arizona dates of the 26th say, many of the leading families of Sonora have arrived at Tucson, it is stated for the purpose of inaugurating a movement for the annexation of the northern part if not all of Sonora.

So says a San Francisco despatch dated Nov. 30, but from what source the information has been derived we are at a loss to conjecture—certainly not from Tucson dates. True there has been a large ingress of Senoranians, but it is likewise true that they have come to make their homes here, and not to negotiate a scheme of annexation. Submit this question to the voice of the people of Sonora, and we doubt whether the entire State would cast a dozen affirmative votes, so strongly are the inhabitants attached to their country's laws and their institutions—from having had no foreign intercourse.

The Senate, in executive session on the 22d, confirmed the nomination of Gen. Schinck as minister to England.

A WORD AT START!

From all accounts it would ...ar that we are upon the very eve of a gre... and determined campaign against the ...che I...ians, which, for a more than a dozen years, have carried on a cruel and devastating war against the settlers in all sections of the Territory, without meeting with any opposition worthy the name of military resistance. In conducting the prospective campaign, it is intended that the Indian shall be kept constantly on the move—allowing him neither time to plant, to lay up provisions, or to unite for mutual defense. This is exactly the class of operations that will ensure the early subjugation of the Apache, and is the only means by which a lasting peace may be brought about. But to render this scheme as successful as the government intends that it shall be, it will, evidently, be necessary for the commanding General to issue such order as will remove any childish scruples conceived by post commanders who may, through the events of the campaign, be brought in contact with the Indians. Having had a good opportunity to study the character of the Apache Indian, we feel satisfied that the first feature of importance which will be made manifest by the progress of active hostilities, will be a grand, wholesale truce. As soon as the Indians shall have discovered that they are earnestly assailed they will march in squads to every military post, and, declaring themselves prepared to accept terms, will ask for the protection of the post. They have done this before, many times, and if the purpose of an expensive campaign, such as that now inaugurated, may be defeated by such ruse, then the campaign had better not be undertaken. Let no such terms be acceded to until the Indian is first made to feel a few of the consequences of war. It may appear hard, even cruel, to persecute a foe that cries for peace and begs for mercy, yet the purpose of the government to subdue the Apache Indian, can be accomplished by this means only. They will sign any treaty stipulations, make any promise, to avert the threatened calamity, but no sooner has the danger been thus turned aside than treaty and promise are alike ignored, and the abject, conquered wretch of a month before becomes once more a powerful and relentless foe.

The course which those who know the Indian best, would recommend at this crisis, is to receive them when they apply for peace, have them grouped together and slaughtered as though they were as many nests of rattlesnakes. We have military officers possessing sufficient pluck and manhood to execute an order to this effect, without a shudder; and such men are alone qualified to deal with savages who burn white captives at the stake, and tear the heart, yet warm, from the breast of a victim and cram it into his mouth. "Mercy to him that shows it,—" but to a race of human devils that knows not mercy, that glories in the worst torture to which a civilized being can be subjected, that has cursed, plundered and desolated this Territory ever since its organization and for years before, is blind idiotcy. Accept their peace proposals which will inevitably be made within the first two months of the campaign, and the old dodge shall have been successfully re-enacted; and no sooner shall the troops have been withdrawn than the Territory will again be overrun by the destroyers of former yaars.

A correspondent of the *New Mexican* writing from Silver City under date of December 1, says that a new silver district of wonderful richness has been discovered ten miles south of the town. This has been named by the discoverers "Lone Mountain District," and, as well as the Burro and other Districts, is situated in Grant county, just across the boundary line between Arizona and New Mexico. This makes the fifth mining district established in the said county.

The Santa Fe Post has an account of a tragedy that took place at El Paso, Texas, on the 7th inst., and which resulted in the shooting and killing of district judge Clarke and the wounding of Senator Fountain by an attorney named Williams, and the subsequent killing of Williams by Capt. French of the State police. The enmity that ripened to this tragic termination had its origin in a reprimand administered by the judge to Williams, whose insolence and dictatorial bearing in court were calculated to make the judge contemptible, and his court ridiculous.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

DECEMBER 31,.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ANOTHER RAID :—On Saturday, the 24th, our town was thrown into a whirl of excitement by reports of Indian ravages at three distinct points in the neighborhood. The first of these proclaimed the capture from a train, at a point near the Nine-Mile Station, of ten mules; the second, that Apaches had made a descent upon the premises of Mr. Allen, and stolen a number of cattle and horses; and the third that a train lying in camp, about twn miles form town, had been robbed of eleven mules. Upon the arrival of rumor No. 1, Lieutenants Cushing and Burke, with a party of men, proceeded at once to the scene of the reported tragedy, and there discovered that the thrilling raid had had its origin in the brain of a badly-scared individual from New Jersey, who has yet to learn that three Indians are easily distinguishable from as many coyotes. Rumor No. 2 proved to be not altogether devoid of foundation, as a party of Indians did actually trespass upon the premises ot Mr. Allen, by driving eleven mules past his ranch without his previous knowledge or consent; and No. 3 was true to the letter, as eleven mules were actually taken from the train of Mr. Mendiae, camped near the Santa Cruz river, about two miles from town. A party of men went in pursuit of the Indians, but returned again without having succeeded in recapturing any of the stock. Had it not been for the false alarm raised by this man from Jersey causing the entire military force at Camp Lowell to make a journey of eighteen miles for nothing, not only might the stolen mules have been promptly recovered and restored to their owner, but a little chastisement might likewise have been meted out to the thieves

DON Leopoldo has conceived the idea that the people of Tucson have attained a degree of civilization too advanced and exacting to remain satisfied with ordinary amusements such as billiards, cards, etc., and is, accordingly, enaged in the work of fitting up a ten-pin alley. The Don will mak som m ney out of this enterprise—sure!

The ball at Levin's saloon, on Monday evening, was the grandest success of the season. In the ladies present were combined a degree of beauty, elegance and social worth rarely met with on the frontiers. The talent and stately beauty of the first among the daughters of Mexico, mingled with the grace and dignity of the American, shed a charm upon the assemblage that dispelled all thoughts beyond the present, and imparted a spirit and joyousness impregnable to the arrows of care.

The Christmas Lottery came off, according to arrangement, on Saturday evening. Several valuable prizes were drawn, among which were a set of parlor furniture, a bureau, and one hundred dollars in greenbacks; but the great majority of the prizes consisted of wooden babies, wooden horses, dolls, fish-hooks, combs, buttons, tin and brass jewelry, soap, kid gloves made from sheep-skins, tin whistles, boxes of candy with a sprinkling of peanuts thrown in, meerschaum pipes made from pipe clay or chalk, big Bologna sausage, and other trinkets too numerous to mention. The thing was conducted "on the square," and hence those who were so unfortunate as to carry off a bar of soap instead of a silver watch or a bureau, did so with the best grace possible.

News was brought to town on Thursday, of a shocking tragedy enacted at Mission Camp, on the Fort Yuma road. A band of Mexican desperados, in search of plunder, visited the station, about the beginning of the week, and murdered the proprietor Mr. Reid, and two Americans in his employ; a Mexican herder was suffered to go uninjured. A Mexican woman living at the station was dangerously wounded and would have been killed but for the entreaties of the herder. The brigands then sacked the premises, and taking five horses from the corral recrossed the line and returned to the interior of Sonora. A party of men were organizing to go in pursuit.

The last two trains with government freight from Guaymas have arrived, after having suffered delays and annoyance from Apaches and rains The indefatigable and enterprising contractor, Capt. C. E. Mowry, arrived at Guaymas in good condition.

Quite a large amount of produce has been bro't in from Sonora during the week.

I Goldberg & Co. have received an immense stock of goods. Their stock of gent's clothing surpasses anything of the kind in the country.

A free fight, at an up-town saloon, on Saturday night, resulted in the free use of firearms, and the wounding of one man in the shoulder and head.

Judge H. H. Cartter and Dr. J. T. Alsap, elected to the legislature from Yavapai county, arrived from Prescott on Sunday.

Mr. Zeckendorf spent about two hundred dollars in setting the town ablaze with pyrotechnics on Wednesday night His brother was married at New York on said night, hence the celebration. Z. did full honor to the occasion here, and those who have been at hand to witness the celebration pronounce the whole proceeding in good taste.

Why is the ARIZONAN like Dist. Attorney McCaffry's head?

Study it out, and send in answers for next issue.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.

The 300-dollar premium offered for each Apache scalp, by the State of Sonora, Mexico, notice of which we published some six weeks since, seems to have attracted the attention of some enterprising Yankee genius. It seems that a joint stock company has been formed away down East, the object of which is to exterminate the Apache Indians without the use of lead, steel, poison, fire, cholera, or small pox. The modus operandi is as yet unknown outside the company; but should the scheme prove successful, Arizona will do her utmost to immortalize the name of the Genius.

The San Diego Union of the 23d has the following items important to Arizonans:

Under the new mail arrangements stages will leave San Diego for Tucson, and Tucson for San Diego three times a week after the first of January. New and first-class stages will be put on the line, and persons traveling to Arizona will find their shortest and most expeditious route by way of San Diego.

McDonald & Co. shipped to Tucson another invoice of goods—4,000 pounds—on Monday last, which left New York on the 19th of November, reaching San Francisco by rail, and shipped thence to this port by steamer.

The News.

(By tel. to the S. D. Bulletin.)

London, Dec. 22,—Paris balloon dates state that everything is quiet and favorable. There has been no engagement since the third inst. An official statement of the Paris authorities says that provisions are plentiful.

Havre advices chronicle small engagements in which the French have been victorious.

Dec. 23—Troops are pouring into Cherbourg for the Defense of Havre. An immediate attack is expected.

Prince Frederick Charles is marching westward from Blois.

There is reported fighting near Amiens and also near Evreux.

A contribution of 70,000 thalers has been levied on Lorraine as compensation for losses inflicted on the German merchant navy by French men-of-war.

A sortie from Paris took place yesterday. Gen Vonney took a point some miles from Paris and Ducrot fought a battle near Aronay.

Bordeaux, Dec. 22—There was a severe engagement yesterday, near Tours. 6,000 French fought 10,000 Prussians with 24 guns. The French finally retreated. The Prussians advanced and commenced to bombard Tours, when the Mayor surrendered.

A later dispatch says the Prussians evacuated Tours the same day.

JNO. S. ELDER

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

North Side, Court-House Plaza,

TUCSON.

THOS. P. DUFFICY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.

Office in Warner's Building

TUCSON, A. T.

Notice!

I have this day appointed D. H. STICKNY my lawful Agent, to attend to all business connected with the SANTA RITA SAW-MILL, in my place and stead. Any arrangements made by the said D. H. STICKNY will meet with the approbation of the undersigned.

T. M. YERKES.

Aug 1) 1870. a20tf.

F. M. HODGES.

MAIN STREET

TUCSON A. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars.

THE STEVENS'

HOUSE!

MAIN STREET,

TUCSON, A. T.

A FIRST-CLASS

HOTEL,

OFFERING

Every Accommodation

TO

TRAVELLERS

OR

ANY OTHER MAN.

The building is the same heretofore known as

"THE HODGES HOUSE,"

and recently advertised as

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

BEDROOMS

of every size from the dimensions of an ordinary

CHICKEN-COOP

to those of a

CORRAL!—

Neatly furnished, warmed and ventilated always ready to receive customers.

Baths

Furnished without extra charge; the party wishing this peculiar accommodation having unrestricted permission to use ad lib atum the stream of water which courses through the yard.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with detached fragments of all esculent birds and beasts known to field, forest and flood in Arizona—frogs excepted.

No better lay out this side of Prince.

ERNEST A. ERLANDSON,

General Importing, Shipping and Commis'n

MERCHANT,

Consignments solicited.

Orders for the purchase and shipment of California produce, Grain, Wheat, Flour, etc., solicited, will receive prompt and faithful attention, and will be filled at the ruling market prices.

Bills of Exchange on all the principal Commercial cities of Europe and America.

Office: Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Notice!

All Persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a certain Promissory Note for one thousand five hundred dollars, given by me to Simon R. Chambers, dated April 7th, 1870, and payable on the first of January 1871, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud.

S. W. CHAMBERS,

Tucson May 8, 1870. tf70.

BANK OF SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Exchange bought.

DRAFTS

On San Francisco and Eastern cities sold. Money loaned—Interest paid on time deposits.

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR STORE.

BY

J. GOLDTREE

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin.
Bourbon "	

WINES.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars.

INDEPENDENT

BUTCHER SHOP.

DOSS BUILDING

South of Hodge's Saloon.

Mutton, Pork, Head-Cheese and Sausage always on hand.

HENRY GLASSMAN.

Oct. 15 tf.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

STAGE COMPANY

THE undersigned are running a 4-horse Passenger Coach from Tucson By way of the Burro Silver Mines to La Mesilla, New Mexico—Connecting at La Mesilla with coaches for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern States.

Particular attention paid to Express Matter and comfort of passengers.

DAVIS & COSGROV

Proprietors.

[illegible] VARIOUS TRIBES

For this amount, to be expended in such goods provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical assistance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

IOWAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, at five per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per ninth article treaty May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

KANSAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, per second article treaty of January fourteen, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

KICKAPOOS.

For seventeenth instalment of interest on one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, for educational and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For seventeenth instalment of two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and seventy-one, per second article treaty eighteen may, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

KLAMATH AND MODUC INDIANS.

For the last of five instalments, to be applied under the direction of the President as per second article treaty of October 14th, 1864, eight thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair one sawmill, one flouring mill, buildings for the blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker, the manual labor school, and hospital, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the purchase of tools and stock for saw and flouring mills, carpenters, blacksmith, wagon and plow makers shops, and books and stationery for the manual labor school as per fourth article treaty of October 14th, 1864, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of fifteen instalments for pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming, one farmer, one blacksmith one sawyer, one carpenter and one wagon and plow maker, as per fifth article treaty of October 14th, 1864, six thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments to pay salary and subsistence of one physician, one miller, and two school teachers, as per fifth article treaty of october 14, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three thousand six hundred dollars.

MAKAH TRIBE.

For first of ten installments of thirty thousand dollars, (being the fifth series) under direction of the President, as per fifth article of treaty of January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty five, one thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide them with tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and pay of teachers, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty installments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicine for the sick, four thousand six hundred dollars.

MENOMONEES.

For last of fifteen installments for pay of miller, per third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred dollars.

For [illegible] of [illegible] installments of annuity upon two hundred [illegible] dollars, in lieu of [illegible] supplies to dollars, for support of [illegible] and [illegible] treaty May twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and amounts appropriated thereto, sixteen thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and six cents.

MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

For [illegible] provision for blacksmith [illegible] for [illegible] per fourth article treaty of [illegible] eighteen hundred and sixty-four, [illegible] and [illegible] article treaty of [illegible] eighteen hundred and sixty-four, nine [illegible] and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty third October, eighteen hundred and thirty four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars

For eleventh of twenty instalments upon $200,000, per third article treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Free! Freee!!

The best institution ever opened to the public in Arizona is the

STEVENS HOUSE

Luncheс

FREE

AT THE BAR.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

STAGE COMPANY

THE undersigned are running a 4-horse Passenger Coach from Tucson By way of the Burro silver Mines to La Mesilla, New Mexico—Connecting at La Mesilla with coaches for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern cities.

Particular attention paid to Express Matter and comfort of passengers.

DAVIS & COSGROV
Proprietors,

CASH STORE!

—o—

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson.

P. BRACHMAN San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & BRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods, embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye** Whiskey and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

n12

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF,
Tucson, T.

AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPET
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINOLES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods and keeping a market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as well as from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora taken on commission and sold to the best advantage to those who have to [illegible]

A. L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. & Albuquerque, N. M., 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented.
Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

PIONEER MILLS!

—:oOo:—

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

— o —

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish Forts, contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.

January 22, 1870.

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

—:oOo.—

This Pioneer Establishment keeps the choicest liquors and cigars.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

at A. LEVIN & Co.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.
East of the Main street, Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69,